

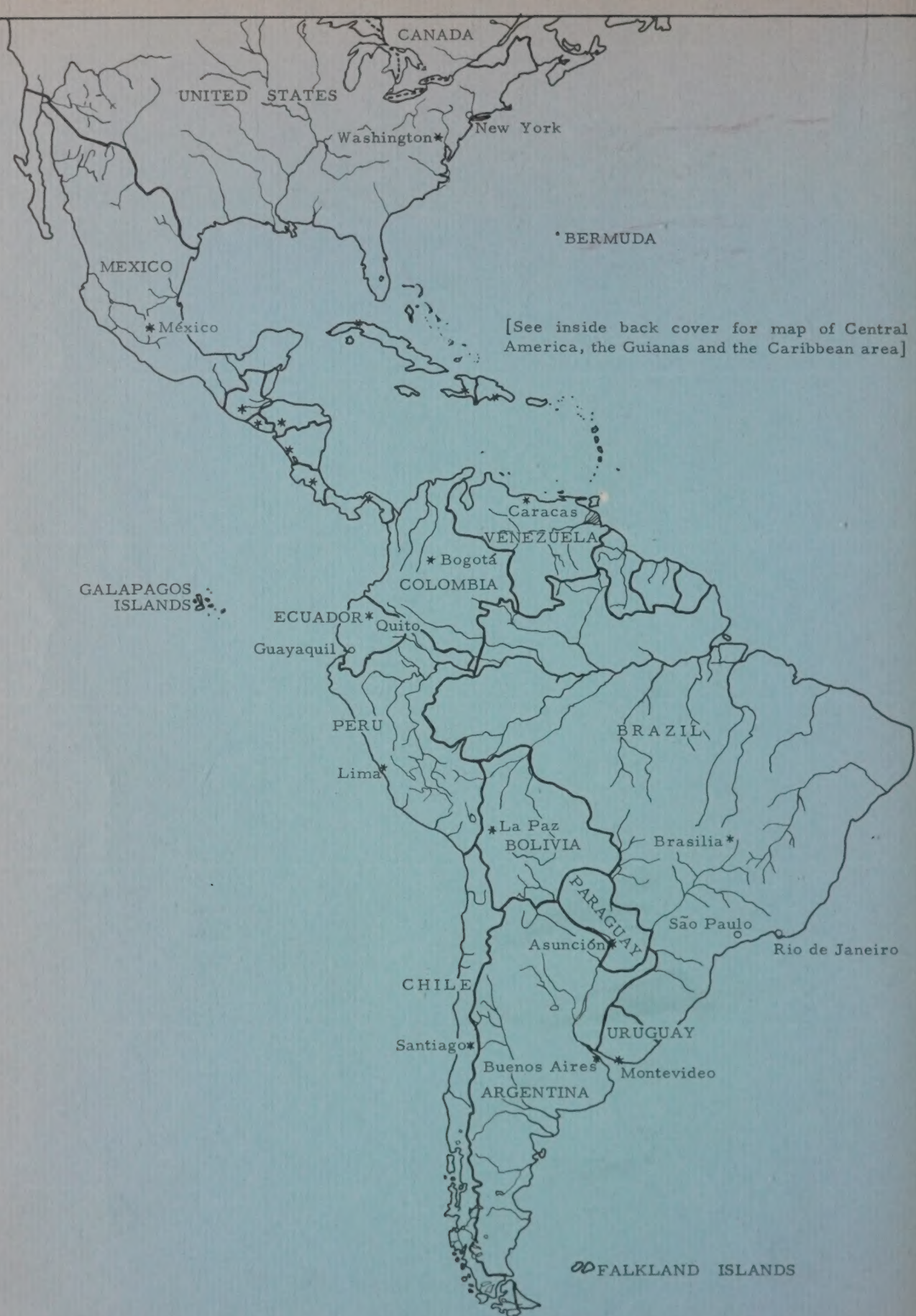
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STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF LATIN AMERICA 1961



CENTER OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES



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1961

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Subcommittee for Statistical Abstract

Robert N. Burr, Chairman
 Russell H. Fitzgibbon Wendell Bell

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF LATIN AMERICA: 1961

Errata

[We suggest that these corrections be transferred directly to your copy of the Abstract]

- Page 5, Line 4, Col. 5: "81,000" should read "91,000".
Line 4, Col. 8: "121,000" should read "..."
Line 4, Col. 9: "... " should read "131,000".
- Page 6, Note 6 (Bermuda): "St. Georgetown" should read "St. George Town".
- Page 8, Note 39 (St. Lucia & St. Vincent): Delete spanner "40-64, 65 & over".
- Page 9, Line 39, Col. 16: Footnotes 39 & 40 refer to Leeward Islands [Line 38, Col. 16].
Line 42, Col. 16: Footnote reference "22" should be "24".
- Page 12, Note 1: "(excluding adult education), apprenticeship courses..." should be "(excluding adult education, apprenticeship courses...and special education for...abandoned children);".
- Page 14, Line 17, Col. 36: "19,332" should be "1,933".
- Page 17, Line 33, Line Caption: "French Virgin Islands" should read "British Virgin Islands".
Line 33, Cols. 3-5: Delete entries.
- Page 19, Line 5, Col. 4: Delete superscript "c".
Line 11, Cols. 21-29: Entries should read "13.4"; "0.2"; "10.7"; "5.2"; "1.2"; "11.6"; "4.7"; "34.3"; "18.7".
Line 32, Col. 24: "1.8" should read "7.8".
Line 39, Cols. 13, 14, 15: "11.3" should be combined entry for Cols. 13 and 14 only; "11.3" should also be entered, separately, in Col. 15.
- Page 20, Sources A & B: "Forest Product Statistics 1959" should read "Forest Product Statistics 1960".
- Page 21, Col. 21: All entries are reported to ONE DECIMAL PLACE, e.g., "3,697" should read "369.7".
Line 24, Col. 25: "485" should read "13".
Line 24, Col. 26: "1,069" should read "29".
Line 32, Cols. 27-31: Delete all entries.
- Page 27, Boxheads, Col. 14, "Newsprint" should be under spanner head "PAPER" together with Cols. 15 and 16.
Boxheads, Cols. 19, 20, 21: "1959" should read "1958".
- Page 31, Source Reference Symbols "G" (Cols. 20 & 21), "H" (Cols. 22, 23, 24), "I" (Col. 25) and "J" (Col. 26) should read "F", "G", "H" and "I", respectively.

(Over)

Page 31, Line 5, Cols. 20 and 21: " . ", "... " should read "1958", "417".
Line 6, Cols. 20 and 21: "1958", "417" should read " . ", "...".
Line 15, Cols. 10 and 11: "9.9" should be combined entry for both columns.
Line 25, Col. 12: "10" should read "34".

Page 34, Note 20: Complete sentence to read "Net (after deduction of Treasury assets and bonds held by Treasury) is 63,703,000."

Page 35, Line 17, Col. 14: "6,725.2" should be "672.9".
Line 19, Col. 14: "8,823.0" should be "882.4".

Page 36, Line 25, Col. 11: "2.84" should read "28.83".

Page 38, Dates: "Uruguay - "1950" should read "1951"; Nicaragua - "1950" should read "1952".

Number of Landholdings: Brazil - "8,064,642" should be "2,064,642";
Cuba - "124,000" should read "100,965".

Area of Landholdings: Mexico - "38,893,899" should read "145,516,943";
Venezuela - "2,747,791" should read "22,747,791".

Percentage Distributions: Chile - "7.60" should be combined entry for columns covering 50 to 200 hectares; "87.38" should be combined entry for columns covering 200 to 2,500 hectares.

Page 41, Currency Conversions, French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique, "0.020255" (U.S. Dollars per unit of National Currency) should read "0.0020255".

Page 42, Dominican Republic: Three Leading Exports should read "44.74% Sugar; 17.18% Cacao; 13.46% Coffee".

Page 45, Note 10: Complete sentence to read "1957 percentages are: 41.85% Whale Oil; 21.65% Wool; 11.76% Animal Feed."

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The Center of Latin American Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles, is a component area center of the Institute of International and Foreign Studies. The primary function of the Center is the encouragement of research dealing with Latin America. Another major function is the training of students specializing in the area. To facilitate this objective, the Center administers a program leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Latin American Studies. By design, a doctoral degree is not given in Latin American Studies. Students are encouraged to take programs with an emphasis on Latin America leading to the Ph. D. degree in an academic department.

Many members of the faculty of the University of California, Los Angeles, are concerned with teaching and with research dealing with Latin America. They represent a wide variety of fields and provide depth as well as breadth for the Latin American program at the University. Collectively they form the Campus Council of the Center of Latin American Studies.

For general distribution the Center now issues the Statistical Abstract of Latin America. Other publications for general distribution in the near future are under consideration. For selected graduate students, the Center operates an inter-disciplinary seminar which deals with broad Latin American research problems.

The work of the Center is performed by (a) a number of subcommittees whose members are chosen from the Campus Council, and (b) the office staff.

The personnel of the Center of Latin American Studies are:

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Research Assistants: Ronald H. Dolkart, Louis Gherardi, Berl Golomb, H. Ross Hammond, Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., John D. Rees.

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PREFACE

The Center of Latin American Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles, is pleased to present the fifth edition of the Statistical Abstract of Latin America.

The Abstract is dated for the year of publication, in accordance with policy adopted a year ago. While statistical information has been presented as nearly up to date as possible, no entries are reported for the year 1961. A slight increase in the sale price over last year has been made necessary by constantly increasing costs of publication.

Principal credit for the Statistical Abstract of Latin America is due Professor Robert N. Burr, chairman of the subcommittee responsible for its preparation. Other members of the subcommittee were Professors Wendell Bell and Russell H. Fitzgibbon. Center research assistants who assembled the Abstract were Messrs. Berl Golomb (who supervised the compilation and edited the manuscript), Ronald H. Dolkart (who was responsible for most of the compilation and computation of the data) and John D. Rees (who was in charge of the preparation of the Foreign Trade section of the Abstract). The Center's secretary, Miss Ursula Finken, gave constant assistance. The Center is also grateful to Mrs. Kathleen Fielding for assistance in compiling and computing, and to Mr. Maurice Jackson for his aid in the checking and proof-reading.

The Center wishes to express its appreciation to Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy for his enthusiastic support of its activities.

The Center is pleased to note the expanding distribution of the Statistical Abstract of Latin America, as well as the increased reliance upon it. In recognition of this responsibility, the Center wishes to continue improving the Abstract and will welcome any suggestions to that end.

Russell H. Fitzgibbon, Director
Center of Latin American Studies



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INTRODUCTION

The Statistical Abstract of Latin America covers the Latin American republics and in addition presents data on the United States, Canada and the European dependencies in the Western Hemisphere (with the exception of Greenland and of St. Pierre and Miquelon). The data for the United States and Canada, as well as the totals for the world and for the Latin American region, are set apart from the entries for the Latin American States in order to stress their inclusion for purposes of comparison.

In our efforts to improve the Abstract this year, we have emphasized more detailed treatment of the categories of data covered in the preceding issues. For instance, midyear population estimates are now given, for the first time, for an entire range of years. Some tables have been introduced in the Notes, giving more detailed information on the Caribbean Islands than has been possible in the main plates. A table on density of habitation has been added to the plate on housing. The bibliography has been enlarged to include important current government and central bank publications, as well as the items used as direct sources for the Abstract. Furthermore, we are now presenting information as nearly up to date as possible, rather than holding to a specific cut-off date as has been the practice in the past.

Notes are given where necessary to explain or clarify meanings and limitations of the data. To improve the usefulness of the Abstract, the notes and source citations are found facing each plate. However, since some plates require many more footnotes than do others, the presentation of all notes to a plate on a single page has made it necessary to use different sizes of print. It is felt that the convenience of having all explanatory notes to each plate immediately at hand compensates for the variability in print size.

In numbering of footnotes the Abstract departs somewhat from customary usage. While basic format of the plates approximates the "broad table" (described in Bureau of the Census, Manual of Tabular Presentation), each component panel of the plate can be read as a distinct table. The footnotes are numbered by rows within each panel and the last note in each panel precedes the first note in the subsequent panel. Thus for the plate as a whole the footnote numbers run from panel to panel rather than from row to row, as is customary. Since this system reflects the way in which copy is prepared, its adoption for the final form saved several steps in preparation. Further, the use of this system facilitates the reading of both tables and notes, because all the footnotes to a topic are now grouped together.

The staff will continue to improve the Statistical Abstract of Latin America, both by further detailed treatment of our standard tables and by the addition of new tables as data become available.

Berl Golomb
Research Associate

Ronald H. Dolkart
Research Associate

SOURCES

- A UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Tables 1 and 1A.
B FAO, Production Yearbook 1959, Table 1.

NOTES

1. Most recent official area values for the territory within present (1959) boundaries of the geographic unit specified. Values are not strictly comparable from country to country, since some area figures are up-to-date, reflecting all current boundary adjustments and based on recent scientific surveys, while others are merely estimates based on random items of information, in most cases, neither the method by which the area figure was determined nor its precise definition in terms of composition and time reference is known. The term "inland waters" generally refers to rivers and lakes, but in some countries it includes coastal bays, inlets and gulfs. Sources report areas in metric units, conversion factors listed on p. 49 were used to get square mile and acreage figures. Each figure was rounded independently after all computations had been made, totals may therefore differ slightly from the sum of their components.
2. Entries for World Total and Latin American Regional Total are estimates by UN agencies (Sources A and B) which allow for under- and over-estimates in official figures and include estimates for areas lacking official figures. Latin American Regional Total is the sum of Source A's Middle America and Latin America and is Source B's Latin America, (exclusion of Bermuda from Source B's Latin America does not affect rounded totals). Total area includes inland waters, but excludes uninhabited polar regions and some uninhabited islands. Estimates by Source A and Source B differ slightly (see fn. 20).
3. All other totals, i.e. sub-regional totals marked by * (including West Indies Federation, except for total area figure in col. 1), are sums of component areas, rounded to emphasize their approximate nature and to facilitate comparisons.
4. 1959 area, i.e., 50 States and District of Columbia, includes Alaska (1,518,775 sq. km. or 586,400 sq. mi.) and Hawaii (16,636 sq. km. or 6,432 sq. mi.) which became states on January 3 and August 21, 1959, respectively.
5. Area of continental or metropolitan sector only. Excludes territories contested with Great Britain and with Chile, viz., the Falkland Islands, the South Orkneys, the South Georgias, the South Sandwich Islands, and the Antarctic "projection" of Patagonia (the territory south of 46° S) to the South Pole.
6. Chilean Islands in the Pacific (including the Juan Fernández group and Easter Island) are included as part of the area of Metropolitan Chile, but Chilean claims in the Antarctic are excluded.
7. Area cannot be definitely stated, since a portion of the frontier has not yet been delimited. For statistical purposes the U.N. Statistical Office excludes the Galapagos Islands (Archipelago de Colón) with approximately 7,844 sq. km., and includes only 130,000 sq. km. out of a total of 286,390 sq. km. in the "Region Oriental", giving the settled portion of Ecuador as 270,670 sq. km. (Stateman's Year-Book 1959, pp. 951-952.)
8. Comprises Anegada, Jost Van Dyke, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and some six other inhabited islands, as well as some 25 uninhabited rocks and reefs. The British Virgin Islands are part of the Colony of the Leeward Islands until its abolition in 1966; they have not joined the West Indies Federation. Since very few separate statistical returns are available as yet, absence of an entry for the British Virgin Islands may be taken to indicate that data for them are included with those of the Leeward Islands, now in the West Indies Federation.
9. Comprises East Falkland (6,692 sq. km. or 2,580 sq. mi.) and West Falkland (3,278 sq. km. or 1,266 sq. mi.), including small adjacent islands. Excludes dependencies (South Georgia, South Shetland, the South Orkneys, and the South Sandwich Islands), of which only South Georgia is permanently inhabited.
10. Established January 3, 1958. Comprises 10 colonies: Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago. Due to both shortage of space and shortage of statistical returns for the separate colonies, combined data for Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla (and usually also for the British Virgin Islands, see fn. 7 above) are reported under their former group name, the Leeward Islands, and combined data for Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, and for the Grenadines (jurisdiction of which is divided between Grenada and St. Vincent), are reported under their former group name of the Windward Islands. See fn. 11 below for area of each colony. Total area for Federation reported as given by Source A. († symbol) otherwise applies to Federation (Source A).

10 Includes Jamaica (11,424 sq. km. or 4,411 sq. mi.) plus Jamaica's former political dependencies, the Cayman Islands (259 sq. km. or 100 sq. mi.) in the Gulf of Mexico and the Turks and Caicos Islands (430 sq. km. or 166 sq. mi.) in the Atlantic Ocean. These former dependencies received new constitutions, providing for their separate governments, on July 4, 1959.

Where disposition of the former dependencies is known, data for Jamaica generally do not include them. In many cases, sources used do not indicate inclusion or exclusion. Known inclusions of the Cayman and the Turks and Caicos Islands are indicated, and where possible, data for these islands are given separately in footnotes. In the absence of any indications, actual disposition is not known.

11 Areas of the component entities reported separately:

	Sq. Km.	Sq. Mi.
Leeward Islands	921	356
Antigua and dependencies	442	171
Antigua	278	108
Barbuda	160.5	62
Redonda	2.6	1
Montserrat	83	32
St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla	396	152
St. Kitts	176	68
Nevis	129	50
Anguilla	89	34
Windward Islands	2,138	825
Dominica	789	305
Grenada (including dependencies in the Grenadines)	344	133
St. Lucia	616	238
St. Vincent (including dependencies in the Grenadines)	389	150

12 The Netherlands Antilles comprise two groups of islands more than 500 miles apart. In the southern group (872 sq. km. or 337 sq. mi.) are Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao. In the northern group (69 sq. km. or 34 sq. mi.) are Saba, St. Eustatius, and the southern part of St. Maarten. (The rest of the island, known as St. Martin, is a part of the French Department of Guadeloupe).

13 Source B gives total area as 143,000 sq. km. (55,200 sq. mi.) excluding a disputed area of 19,000 sq. km. (7,300 sq. mi.).

14 Consists of two islands separated by a very narrow channel called the Riviere Salee (Guadeloupe proper being on the west and Grand-Terre on the east) and the dependencies of Desirade, les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Petite-Terre, St. Barthelemy, and the northern part of St. Martin.

15 Puerto Rico's major dependencies are Mona Island (50 sq. km. or 19 sq. mi.) on the west and Vieques (134 sq. km. or 52 sq. mi.) and Culebra (28 sq. km. or 11 sq. mi.) islands on the east. They are included in the data for Puerto Rico in all entries.

16 The Virgin Islands of the United States include St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas, as well as some 50 small cays and islets, most of them uninhabited.

17 The entries under "U.S. SPHERE" do not include the Swan Islands nor the several small rocks and islets in the Caribbean Sea over which the United States shares jurisdiction with Colombia, nor the Corn Islands which are leased from Nicaragua.

18 Categories of land use defined as follows:

Arable land and land under tree crops: Land planted to crops (double crops counted only once), land temporarily fallow, temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, garden land, and areas under fruit trees, vines, fruit-bearing shrubs, and tree-crop plantations. Variations can occur even within this definition because the length of time during which land not planted is considered fallow varies geographically; the distinction between temporary and permanent meadows is rather indefinite, and many countries, especially in South America, give data only for crop area and frequently only for major crops.

Permanent meadows and pastures: Under herbaceous forage crops, other than grasses and clovers in a crop-rotation sequence. In practice, reports frequently do not distinguish between permanent meadows and pastures, and temporary meadows which should be counted as arable land, and pastures producing some wood from scattered trees and shrubs are often included with forested land.

Forested land: Land with natural or planted stands of trees of present or potential value. Some areas in savannas, "rubb", or second growth, and mixed forest and grazing land are included under "pastures" by some countries and under "forests" by other countries.

Other land: Residual category, including land occupied by roads, buildings, inland water bodies, barren land, and any other land not specifically listed as "arable", "meadows and pastures", or "forested". Where possible, land which is presently unused but which is considered potentially productive is shown separately in col. 15-17. Such figures are subjective estimates by the reporting government and may represent anything from land being actively reclaimed to land which in the future may be used for agriculture or forests. Due to this variability and

incompleteness of the returns, meaningful regional and world totals for "unused but potentially productive" land could not be computed. World, regional, and sub-regional totals in columns 18-20 therefore represent totals for the entire category of "other land", incorporating the areas shown separately in col. 15-17 for individual republics and dependencies. In brief, absence of an entry in col. 17 means that potentially productive land is included in the total of "other land" in col. 17.

Deviations from these categories and interpretive details are indicated in footnotes following. No adjustments or allowances for these deviations, or for incomplete reporting of land use in the dependencies, have been made in computing percentages and sub-regional totals.

19 Applicability of time-reference shown is not clear. For some countries the same figure or figures has been attributed in successive FAO Production Yearbooks to successive years. Assuming that for most countries the land use pattern varies little from year to year, sub-regional totals are given even though the component figures are for different years; their nature as rough approximations is indicated by rounding to the nearest hundred thousand.

20 Total area figures given by Source B differ in a few cases (viz., Peru, Jamaica, Surinam) from the most recent figures reported by Source A (col. 1); presumably it was not feasible to revise the land use estimates immediately upon revision of the total area figures. While the distributions of land use have been corrected to acres, acreage equivalents for total areas are omitted because of their occasionally obsolete nature and for lack of space.

21 Includes 1954 data for 48 states and District of Columbia, and 1956 data for Alaska and Hawaii. The 48 states and District of Columbia, with a total area of 782,798 thousand hectares or 1,934,325 thousand acres, reported 24% of the area as arable land, 33% as meadows and pastures, 33% as forested land, 1% as unused but potentially productive, and 9% as otherwise not accounted for. Alaska, with a total area of 151,678 thousand hectares or 375,297 thousand acres, reported 0.005% (7,000 hectares or 17,287 acres) to be under cultivation, 0.2% to be under grazing leases, 44% to be forested and 56% to be otherwise unaccounted for. Hawaii (with a total area of 1,664 thousand hectares or 4,112 thousand acres) in 1956 reported 8% of the land to be in cultivation, 25% to be in meadows and pastures, 47% to be forested and 20% to be otherwise unaccounted for. In 1958, Hawaii reported 8% of the land to be cultivated, 36% to be in meadows and pastures, 29% to be in forests, and 27% to be otherwise not accounted for.

22 Includes 10,329,000 hectares (25,523,000 acres), or 4% of all forested land, in reserves.

23 Pasture, marsh, or wasteland on occupied farms at 1956 agricultural census.

24 Unoccupied agricultural land at 1956 agricultural census.

25 Land usage breakdown covers only holdings with an area of 0.7 hectares (1.7 acres) or over. Smaller holdings (involving in 1950 30,000 hectares at most) are included in the residual category "other land not accounted for."

26 Of which 400,000 hectares (988,418 acres) or 37% for forests.

27 Annual census of 1942.

28 From 1950 agricultural census which covered area of 32,750,000 hectares (80,930,000 acres) or 30% of total area.

29 Of which 2,437,000 hectares (6,022,000 acres) or 75% fallow.

30 Figures for areas of arable land, permanent meadows and pastures, and potential productivity are from the 1950 agricultural census, which covered 232,211,000 hectares (475,804,000 acres) or 27% of total area of Brazil. Figure for forested land is from FAO world forestry inventory in 1953: 56,000 hectares (140,000,000 acres), or 11% of this total forested area, was reported in agricultural holdings in the 1950 census.

31 Of which 9,000,000 hectares (22,000,000 acres) or 55% used for grazing.

32 Of which 5,000,000 hectares (12,000,000 acres) or 65% for forests.

33 Of which 3,400,000 hectares (8,400,000 acres) or 59% for forests.

34 Cultivated meadows and pastures included in arable land, permanent meadows and pastures are mostly rough grazing land.

35 Of which approximately 1,900,000 hectares (3,200,000 acres) or 44% were fallow.

36 Total agricultural area, i.e., including permanent meadows and pastures.

37 Area of Crown Forests.

38 Former dependencies are reported by Source B only as 76,000 hectares or 189,000 acres of "other land not accounted for", and are therefore excluded here.

39 Of which 21,000 hectares (52,000 acres) on Dominica for forests.

40 Includes rough grazing land.

41 Of which 49,000 hectares (121,000 acres) or 34% of total area is inland waters.

42 Of which 3,400 hectares (8,400 acres) are used for grazing.

43 Of which 2,000 hectares (5,000 acres) for forests and 300 hectares (700 acres) for agricultural land.

... * x For explanation of symbols used, see p. 49.

REFERENCES

- A UN, Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Population and Vital Statistics Report: Data available as of January 1961).
- B UN, Demographic Yearbook 1959, Table 1.
- C UN, Demographic Yearbook 1958, Table 3.
- D UN, Demographic Yearbook 1959, Table 4.
- E UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 15, No. 4.

NOTES

1 Several censuses were taken in the Western Hemisphere during 1960. Only information on size of total population was available to us at the time this Abstract was compiled, (viz. Col. 2). The preceding censuses are still the base for all entries derived from census returns. All pre-1960 census figures are therefore shown in Col. 4.

Unless exception is specifically noted, entries refer to the modified, present-in-area or "international conventional" population, within current boundaries. This definition of a country's population includes diplomats and members of the armed forces and their dependents stationed abroad and merchant seamen at sea or in foreign ports at the time of the census, and excludes foreign diplomats and members of foreign armed forces and their dependents located in the country.

Official estimates of underenumeration and estimates of size of population groups not enumerated in the census, when available, have been incorporated in the entries shown in Col. 4 (see fn. 2). Absence of such estimates does not imply complete or accurate enumeration but more likely is due to lack of data.

All figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand, in order to eliminate a number of technical footnotes and to emphasize the approximate nature of census figures, even for the most advanced countries. For the dependencies with populations of less than 100,000, fn. 5 gives totals to three significant digits.

For more information on variations in census definitions, completeness, and accuracy, see one of the following:

- UN, Demographic Yearbook 1958, pp. 9-11, 19-21;
- UN, Dept. of Social Affairs, Population Division, Population Census Methods, (Doc. ST/SC/SEC. A/4) Nov. 1949, pp. 6-13;
- UN, Statistical Office, Handbook of Population Census Methods, (Doc. ST/STAT/SEC. F/5 Rev. 1), 1958, pp. 104-111.

For non-rounded totals of enumerated populations and for more information on the nature of the data than is given in the footnotes, see

2 When possible, the entries in Col. 4 include official adjustments for underenumeration and official estimates of jungle or tribal Amerindians not enumerated in the census. In the case of the midyear population reported in Cols. 5-21, such adjustments may not be included even when they are available. Their inclusion or incorporation in the

Country	Estimate of under-enumeration in latest pre-1960 Census	Estimated No. of Adjustments in latest Midyear Estimate	Inclusion of Adjustments in Midyear Estimate
Rate	Number		Yes
Honduras	4.3%*	58,850	Yes
Argentina	1.0%	158,900	No
Bahia	8.4%	227,000	Yes
Brazil	...	...	No
Chile	5.8%	344,000	Yes
Colombia	1.7%	191,700	Yes
Ecuador	...	...	No
Paraguay	3.7%	50,100	Yes
Peru	7.5%	455,000	Yes
Venezuela	...	...	No
Surinam	...	...	No

*While figure for population enumerated in the 1950 census of Honduras remains the same as that used in the last issue of this Statistical Abstract, the estimate of underenumeration has now been revised from 10% to 4.3%. This accounts for the discrepancy in 1950 census population of Honduras between the present and the preceding issues of this Abstract.

For the U.S., adjustment for underenumeration of 1.4% or 2.1 million is not included in the census figure. It is known to be excluded from all official postcensal estimates.

3 Includes Alaska and Hawaii. Excludes members of the armed forces stationed abroad, merchant seamen at sea or in foreign ports at the time of the census and civilian citizens residing abroad for extended periods. If an estimated 880,000 members of the armed forces were included, the 1960 population would be about 180,004,000. The 1950 entry includes the civilian populations of Alaska (128,000) and Hawaii (500,000) although these did not become states of the Union until January 3, 1959 and August 21, 1959, respectively. Population residing in continental U.S. (48 states and District of Columbia) was 150,697,000. If some 392,000 members of the armed forces abroad were included, 1950 population would be 151,717,000. Entry for 1950 also excludes adjustment for underenumeration estimated at 1.4% or some 2.1 million.

4 All entries for Canada in this Abstract include Newfoundland, which became Canada's tenth province on March 31, 1949.

5 To three significant digits:

	1960 Census	Latest Preceding Census
Bahamas	.	84,800
Bermuda	.	37,400
British Honduras	90,000	50,200
British Virgin Islands	7,340	6,500
Falkland Islands	.	2,200
Netherlands Antilles	.	71,800
French Guiana	.	27,900
Curac Zone	41,700	54,800
U.S. Virgin Islands	31,900	25,700

6 The former dependencies of Jamaica, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands, are included in total for West Indies Federation, but not in entries for Jamaica, which are for Island of Jamaica only.

7 Estimates for modified present-in-area population, within current geographic boundaries (cf. fn. 1). Estimates are for the midyear point (July 1) of the indicated calendar years. Where official estimates are available only for the end of the year (Dec. 31), the arithmetic mean of two consecutive end-of-year estimates was taken as the midyear value. Where official estimates are regularly prepared for a date other than midyear or end-of-year (e.g., Sept. 5 for Bolivia), these official estimates have been presented, with a footnote indicating the date to which they apply.

Estimates known to be in disagreement with later census returns are indicated by a section mark (§). Presumably these will be adjusted in the future to bring them in line with the census enumeration. Estimates which do not form a continuous, comparable series are separated by a bar at the break in continuity.

For a "quality code" assessing reliability of the estimates, see Source A or Source B.

8 Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

9 Excludes members of the armed forces abroad.

10 Population of 50 states and District of Columbia, including members of armed forces abroad. Population of Alaska adjusted to reflect average number, rather than midsummer peak of migrants.

11 For June 1.

12 Census figure.

13 For December 31.

14 For May 9.

15 For January 28. Mean values are 6,466 for 1958 and 6,651 for 1959.

16 For August 7.

17 For September 5.

18 Latest estimate for December 31, 1958 is 2,803,000 (viz. Source A). Previous estimates are not in line. At annual rate of increase of 1.3% (reported by Source B as "of questionable reliability"), midyear 1959 population would be about 2,821,000. At same rate of increase, if midyear 1958 estimate of 2,700,000 were used, mid-1959 population would be on order of 2,735,000.

19 Including Amerindian and Negro population of the Interior, estimated at 11,200 in 1920 and at 19,600 in 1930.

SOURCES

- A UN, Demographic Yearbook 1955, Table 7.
- B UN, Demographic Yearbook 1955, Table 8.
- C "Urban Sprawl - The World's Three Greatest Cities," New York Times, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1959.
- D Four American Cities, "Statistics of Telephones in the American Nation."
- E Panama, Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Población estimada por provincia, distrito y cabecera de distrito en la República de Panamá, No. 300 (C), August, 1960.
- F Withauer, K., "Geographische Statistik," Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen, Vol. 102, No. 2, 1958.
- G West India and Caribbean Yearbook 1957-58.
- H Correio da Manhã, December 21, 1960.
- I Anuario Estadístico de Bogotá, D.E. 1957.
- J Annuaire Statistique du Pérou 1956-57.
- K Statesman's Yearbook 1959.
- L UN, Demographic Yearbook 1955, Table 8.
- M UN, Demographic Yearbook 1955, Table 6.
- N Cuba, Censos de población, vivienda y electoral: 1953.

NOTES

- 1 Computed by dividing 1959 midyear population estimates by the area reported on Plate 1. Denalties on arable land involve the assumption of no change in the proportion of arable land and land under tree crops since date reported in Plate 1, Col. 3. Density of non-urban population on arable land further involves assumption of little change in urban/non-urban population ratio from that reported here in Col. 6. In addition, accuracy is also dependent on extent of variability in measurement of area and of population. Postulates warning of variability in population estimates (Plate 2) and in area estimates (Plate 1) apply also to computed population densities.
- 2 For population of 50 states and District of Columbia, including members of the armed forces stationed abroad. Population of Alaska adjusted to reflect average population rather than midsummer peak of migrants.
- 3 Density computed as small area large may be attributable due to measurement of change variation.
- 4 Area of permanent pastures and meadows is included with arable land.
- 5 Data for Alaska and Hawaii departures (Tables 6, Census and Census Islands, etc., Plate 1, p. 10). Figures for Alaska and Hawaii are not tabulated.

	Total Area Persons per- Km ²	Arable Area Persons per- Km ²	Non-urban persons per- Km ²
Jamaica	146	379	1,214
Cayman Islands	37	07	.
Turks and Caicos	16	42	.

- 6 Population classified as "urban" according to the definition employed by each country; remainder of the population is "rural." Definitions in brief are:
U.S.: Incorporated and unincorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, including the urbanized zones around cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
Canada: Cities, towns and villages of 1,000 or more inhabitants regardless of whether incorporated or unincorporated, including the suburban parts of the major urban agglomerations ("metropolitan areas").
Mexico: Populated centers (concentrados) of more than 2,500 inhabitants.
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Belice, Ecuador: Capitals and administrative centers of territorial divisions.
Guatemala: Places with 2,000 or more inhabitants, and places with 1,500 or more inhabitants if running water service is provided in the houses.
Nicaragua: Administrative centers of departments and municipalities.
Panama: Populated centers (poblaciones) of 1,500 inhabitants having essentially urban characteristics.
Haiti, Guadeloupe, Martinique: Administrative centers of communes.
Dominican Republic: Administrative centers of communes and municipal districts, some of which include suburban zones of a rural character.
Argentina: Cities, towns, and villages of over 2,000 inhabitants.
Brazil: Administrative centers of municipalities and centers of population of districts, including suburban zones.
Chile: Population centers having definite urban characteristics contributed by certain public and municipal services.
Colombia: Centers of more than 1,500 inhabitants which are seats of municipalities or districts.
Paraguay: Within legal boundaries of a municipio.
Venezuela: Administrative centers of municipios with 1,000 or more inhabitants.
Bermuda: Hamilton City and St. George's Town.
British Guiana: Georgetown with environs, and New Amsterdam.
British Honduras: Places legally established as towns.
Barbados: Bridgetown and St. Michael Parish.
British Virgin Islands: Toward Islands. Towns with 5,000 or more inhabitants. (City of St. John's and Basseterre Town).
Trinidad: Port of Spain, Arima Borough, and San Fernando Town.
Windward Islands: Towns of 1,000 or more inhabitants.
Puerto Rico: Cities, towns, and villages of 2,500 or more inhabitants.
U.S. Virgin Islands: Cities of 2,500 or more inhabitants.
7 For 1951 census population of 14 million, of which 7,089,000 are male and 6,921,000 female.
8 For enumerated population, excluding adjustments (see p. 1).
9 Enumerated population only, minus 31,960 scheduled enumerated but not tabulated.
10 Enumerated population only, minus 12,881 scheduled enumerated but not tabulated.

- 13 Data generally refer to "urban agglomeration" or city with environs or suburbs, rather than to population within city limits. In a number of cases it is not clear to what concept data refer. Figures (especially percentage of total population) are therefore not comparable. Reliability must be judged from the source of the data. National capitals are indicated by (C).
Jan. 1, 1958 figures for a number of cities (without definition of "city," but presumably referring to urban agglomerations) released by Pan American Union (Source D), modifying data shown in table above, are as follows: Havana, 1,260,000 or 19%; Santiago de Chile, 2,106,000 or 20%; Montevideo, 922,000 or 34%; Caracas, 1,294,000 or 21%.
- 13 Known to refer to "urban agglomeration."
- 14 Unofficial estimate for beginning of year, presumed to refer to urban agglomeration. Population within legal city limits, according to official estimate cited by Dr. Kurt Wittauer ("Geographische Statistik," Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen, Vol. 102, No. 4, 1958), was 3,162,000. However, an official release of preliminary results of the June, 1960 census reports the population of the legal city to be 2,698,000 (Mexico, Dirección General de Estadística). Data preliminary to 1960 census: official de población por zonas y entidades federativas sus capitales (July 20, 1960). It is probable that these divergent estimates refer to different "concepts" or definitions of Mexico City.
- 15 Includes 20.4% adjustment for underenumeration. La Paz is working seat of government. Legal capital and seat of the judiciary and of the archbishop is Sucre (1950 population: 40,128, including 4.5% adjustment for underenumeration).
- 16 Population figures for Brazilian cities refer to administrative division (município), which may contain a rural zone as well as the urban center. The new city of Brasília became the capital of Brazil on April 21, 1960. According to the Correio da Manhã of Jan. 13, 1961, the population of the Brazilian Federal District of Jan. 13, 1961, or 2,260 sq. mi.) was 130,968 persons at the time of the September, 1960 census; nearly all of these may be presumed to be inhabitants of Brasília. The second major city of Brazil and the former capital city, Rio de Janeiro, had a population of 3,288,296 according to preliminary results of the Sept., 1960 census (Correio da Manhã, Dec. 17, 1960).
- 17 The capital of Ecuador is Quito, which had an estimated population of 232,000 in 1954.
- 18 Data from Source L are census statistics. With the exception of Canada (which reports the distribution of a population of 14 million in a preceding census) the population base for Source L data is the enumerated population of the latest census shown. Other sources provide data only for population in localities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.
- 19 The various national definitions of "localities" fall into three general types:
A - Agglomerations or clusters of population, without regard to official boundaries or administrative functions.
B - Localities having fixed boundaries and an administrative organization. These, usually characterized by some form of local government operating under a charter or other terms of incorporation. Most frequently, localities of this type are cities, towns, boroughs, urban districts, and municipalities. Sometimes localities of this type are districts which include a central agglomeration and the surrounding territory administered from the central place, i.e., they include non-urban areas. Sometimes they are separate cities, wholly urban in character, within city limits.
C - Minor civil division (often the smallest administrative divisions) which have fixed boundaries, and which, together, comprising the entire territory of the given country.
This classification is not necessarily mutually exclusive, but care should be taken in drawing conclusions from data of different

- 22 Including dependencies, which had somewhat lower illiteracy rates than itself. For population age 15 years and over, illiteracy rate for Guyana was 11.2%, for Turks and Caicos Islands 16.4%, and for Jamaica without dependencies 17.2%.

REGION AND COUNTRY	RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION A										ETHNIC COMPOSITION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION B										LINGUISTIC COMPOSITION C										ILLITERACY: Population 10 yrs. and Over		
	Christians					Non-Christian Religions					Euro-Asiatic					Type 42					Percentage Distribution ^x					Total			Per Cent Illiterate				
	Est. rec'd. Popu- lion 2	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Date	Est. rec'd. Popu- lion 2	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	Date	(Thous.)	%	Both Sexes	Males	Females
LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS																																	
TOTAL CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS																																	
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS																																	
TOTAL LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS																																	
DEPENDENCIES																																	
TOTAL U. S. SPHERE																																	
TOTAL ALL DEPENDENCIES																																	

REGION AND COUNTRY	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, POPULATION AGE 5 TO 19		PUBLIC EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION				Date	Total (Thous. U.S. Dollars)	Per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	% of Nat'l. Income	% of Cent. Gov. Budget for Educ.
	Enroll.	Pop.	Enroll.	Pop.	Income	Enroll.					
1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
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SOURCES:

- A UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 180.
- B UN, Statistical Yearbook 1958, Table 177.
- C Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1959, Table 1224.
- D UNESCO, Current School Enrollment Statistics, July, 1959.
- E UNESCO, Current School Enrollment Statistics, Sept., 1960.
- F UNESCO, International Yearbook of Education, Vol. 20, 1958, Appendix 6.
- G Caribbean Commission, Caribbean Statistical Digest, First Issue, Vol. 3, (Social Statistics), Table 9.

NOTES:

- 1 Except as noted, figures refer to both public and private schools, (excluding adult education), apprenticeship courses, correspondence schools and special education for handicapped, delinquent, homeless or abandoned children; and to the school year beginning in the year stated.
- 2 Direct comparisons between countries should be made with caution because of variations in definitions employed, in criteria for gathering and presenting data, in organization of the school systems, in number of years of compulsory school attendance and degree of its enforcement.
- 3 Pre-school includes nursery, infant schools and kindergartens providing education for children up to age 5.
- 4 Data for primary schools only, excluding pre-school, reported for Dominican Republic, Haiti, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bahamas, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Barbados, Antigua, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.
- 5 Secondary level includes middle schools, secondary schools, high schools providing general instruction, more advanced than that at primary level. Technical includes post-primary vocational education designed to prepare pupils directly for vocation or trade.
- 6 Includes both post-primary and post-secondary teacher training schools and courses.
- 7 Includes universities, colleges and post-secondary professional schools.
- 8 Public schools only.
- 9 Secondary education included with primary.
- 10 Reporting institutions only; estimated overall total of 86,500 students enrolled.
- 11 For primary schools only.
- 12 Excluding technical schools. For El Salvador: excludes 8,092 students (52% female) in commercial schools for which no other information is available.
- 13 Teaching staff of teacher training schools included with secondary teaching staff: Student/teacher ratio refers to secondary and teacher training students combined.
- 14 Including 513 teachers teaching in more than one type of school (secondary, technical and teacher training).
- 15 Teacher training included with secondary.
- 16 Data for second semester of the school year.
- 17 Diminution in number of pupils (241,187 reported for 1952) is due to administrative reorganization of the schools.
- 18 Teacher training colleges only.
- 19 Excluding preschool (8,200 enrolled in 1959).
- 20 Advanced elementary education included under secondary.
- 21 Excludes technical education (ca. 900 students in 1955).
- 22 Includes 151 pupils enrolled in special classes for retarded children.
- 23 Enrollment in secondary departments of primary schools included under primary.
- 24 Excluding unaided private schools.
- 25 Figures for 1956 in Source B (of 3 schools of higher education with 261 students) now reported by Source A to be incorrect.
- 26 In St. Vincent.
- 27 Excluding enrollment at complementary secondary courses.
- 28 Public schools only; excludes data for 12 private schools with 2,412 pupils enrolled.
- 29 Students enrolled in primary and secondary schools as a percentage of the population age 5 to 19 years.
- 30 Including 1956 secondary school enrollment.
- 31 Including 1956 secondary school enrollment.
- 32 Including 1956 secondary school enrollment.
- 33 Including 1956 secondary school enrollment.
- 34 Including 1956 secondary school enrollment.
- 35 Including private expenditure.
- 36 Expenditure relative to elementary, secondary and higher education only.
- 37 Expenditure of federal or central government only.
- 38 Expenditure per pupil in primary schools, expressed in U.S. dollars.
- 39 Excluding post-secondary education.

13 Holdings of 484 branch libraries and 9 travelling libraries, excluding holdings of 765 public libraries.

14 Holdings of 32 out of total of 34 libraries.

15 Libraries with holdings of over 1,000 volumes only.

16 Holdings of 802 out of 817 libraries.

17 Holdings of 78 out of 356 libraries.

18 Holdings of 42 out of 133 libraries.

19 Holdings of all categories of libraries. Detailed distribution not available.

20 Holdings of 3 out of total of 7 libraries.

21 Holdings of 3 out of total of 4 libraries.

22 Publication of all non-periodicals, including pamphlets, translations, re-editions, and the more important government reports as well as first editions. Excluding pamphlets of less than 65 pages.

23 Excluding government reports.

24 Excluding pamphlets of less than 48 pages.

25 First editions only.

26 Presidential elections for United States and Latin American Republics. Parliamentary elections for Canada and for dependencies. No cognisance is taken of elections held after December 31, 1960. Sources for individual figures given in footnotes.

27 Figures may differ from those published for same election in previous editions of the ABSTRACT, even for identical total of votes cast, since estimates of mid-year populations for past years are continually being revised.

28 World Almanac 1981, p. 44.

29 General election for members of Parliament. *América Annual*, 1958, p. 128.

30 *Hispanic American Report*, September, 1958.

31 *Consejo Oficial*, San José, March 8, 1958.

32 *Hispanic American Report*, March, 1956, p. 112.

33 *Comisión Extraordinaria*, Guatemala, Feb. 9, 1958. As no candidate received a popular majority at this election, a final election was conducted in the Congress, Feb. 12, 1958.

34 Popular elections to Constituent Assembly (which in turn chose president). *Hispanic American Report*, Oct. 1957, p. 523.

35 *Hispanic American Report*, Feb. 1957, p. 110.

36 *Hispanic American Report*, Feb. 1957, p. 110.

37 *Hispanic American Report*, Feb. 1957, p. 110.

38 As the Batista regime was replaced by that headed by Castro on January 1, 1959, election results were annulled before a final tabulation of votes was announced. As of Dec. 15, 1958, with 5,448 precincts reporting, 1,120,442 votes had been officially accounted for. (Information supplied by Ambassador P. W. Bissell.)

39 *Consejo Oficial*, San José, Feb. 12, 1959, p. 193.

40 *New York Times*, Sept. 25, 1957, p. 25.

41 Tabulation by Ministerio del Interior, Aug. 25, 1959.

42 *Hispanic American Report*, Sept. 1958, p. 193.

43 *Brasil: Ministério das Relações Exteriores. Serviço de Informações, Apurados. Final do Processo. Para Presidente da República Realizada em 31 de Outubro de 1958.*

44 *Hispanic American Report*, Sept. 1958. (As no candidate received a popular majority at this election a final election was conducted in the congress, Oct. 27, 1958).

45 *Informe del Registrador Nacional del Estado Civil*, Dec., 1958.

46 *Hispanic American Report*, Aug. 1960, p. 399.

47 Tabulation by Junta Electoral Central, Feb. 18, 1958.

40 Uruguay has no president. Election is for members of the National Council of Government. (*Elecciones Uruguayas*, 1959.)

50 *Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, Dec. 20, 1958.

51 In Surinam, each voter may cast as many votes as there are seats to be filled in his district. There are nine districts, each having from one to ten seats in the National Assembly.

52 *Hispanic American Report*, Vol. 13, No. 11 (Jan. 1961) p. 794; H.A.R. Reports total of 780,073, however, their breakdown of the votes per candidate adds up to 782,032.

53 This table is based on source H, but percentages have been recalculated to one decimal place. The data are generally as of December, 1955, but earlier information used where necessary and later information employed where available. Figures are expressed as percentages of the total organized trade union members within each country, not as percentages of the total membership of the I.C.F.T.U. is International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, founded in December, 1949 in London following the withdrawal of practically all non-Communist affiliated unions from the I.C.F.T.U. Membership, 1955, 1,000,000. Regional organizations of the I.C.F.T.U. are: Americas, 1,000,000; Europe, 1,000,000; Africa, 1,000,000; Asia, 1,000,000; Oceania, 1,000,000.

54 *W.F.T.U. is World Federation of Trade Unions*, founded in October, 1945. All major trade union centers throughout the world, with the exception of the American Federation of Labor, participated. *W.F.T.U. is World Federation of Trade Unions*, 1945, p. 1, Washington, Nov. 1956.)

55 *Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina*, founded in 1920 at the Hague. The program is based on the Papal Encyclicals *Recurvum Novum* (1891) and *Quadragesimo Anno* (1931). Both Catholic and Protestant unions are affiliated. (*W. Directory of International Trade Union Organizations*, Pt. III, Washington, January, 1955.)

56 *W.F.T.U. is World Federation of Trade Unions*, founded in October, 1945. All major trade union centers throughout the world, with the exception of the American Federation of Labor, participated. *W.F.T.U. is World Federation of Trade Unions*, 1945, p. 1, Washington, Nov. 1956.)

57 *Confederación General de Trabajadores (C.G.T.)* and *Confederación General de Profesiones (C.G.P.)* in Argentina, A.T.L.A.S. was "peronista" dominated. (*CI, Directory of Labor Organization, Western Hemisphere*, Washington, 1957.)

58 *Confederación General de Trabajadores (C.G.T.)* and *Confederación General de Profesiones (C.G.P.)* in Argentina, A.T.L.A.S. was "peronista" dominated. (*CI, Directory of Labor Organization, Western Hemisphere*, Washington, 1957.)

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70 *Confederación General de Trabajadores (C.G.T.)* and *Confederación General de Profesiones (C.G.P.)* in Argentina, A.T.L.A.S. was "peronista" dominated. (*CI, Directory of Labor Organization, Western Hemisphere*, Washington, 1957.)

REGION AND COUNTRY	NATIONAL ARMED FORCES (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Date	Army	Navy	Air Force
1 WORLD TOTAL	30	31	12	33
2 UNITED STATES	1950	15,000	1,000	1,000
3 CANADA	1950	10	1	1
4 LATIN AMERICA - REGIONAL TOTAL	1950	15	1	1
LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS				
5 GUATEMALA	1950	1	1	1
6 CUBA	1950	1	1	1
7 HAITI	1950	1	1	1
8 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1950	1	1	1
9 PUERTO RICO	1950	1	1	1
10 VENEZUELA	1950	1	1	1
11 COLOMBIA	1950	1	1	1
12 ECUADOR	1950	1	1	1
13 PERU	1950	1	1	1
14 CHILE	1950	1	1	1
15 ARGENTINA	1950	1	1	1
16 BRAZIL	1950	1	1	1
17 PARAGUAY	1950	1	1	1
18 URUGUAY	1950	1	1	1
19 VENEZUELA	1950	1	1	1
20 TOTAL CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS	1950	1	1	1
21 TOTAL ANTILLEAN REPUBLICS	1950	1	1	1
22 TOTAL SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS	1950	1	1	1
23 TOTAL LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS	1950	1	1	1

... x For explanation of symbols used, see p. 49.

A International Labour Office, Yearbook of Labour Statistics 1959, Table 1.

B International Labour Office, Yearbook of Labour Statistics 1959, Table 4.

C United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1959, Table 1a.

D Congressional Record, July 26, 1956, pp. 14, 699-14 700

E Statesman's Year-Book 1958.

NOTES:

1 1954 f 1953 c 1950

The economically active population (labor force) is determined above a minimum age, but the percentages are computed on the basis of the total population.

COUNTRY

AGE

COUNTRY

AGE

United States	14	10
Canada	14	12
Mexico	12	12
Costa Rica	12	10
El Salvador	10	10
Guatemala	7	10
Panama	10	10
Cuba	14	10
Dominican Republic	7	10
Haiti	14	10
Trinidad and Tobago	14	10
Windward Islands	14	10
Nevis	14	10
Bolivia	10	14
Brazil	10	14
Chile	12	14

For countries not shown on the list it may be assumed that a minimum age has not been established.

2 The sex-specific percentages refer to economically active population of each sex in proportion to the total population of the same sex.

3 Excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

4 Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

5 Armed forces excluded.

6 Official estimate based on percentage determined in 1950 census.

7 For 1940.

8 Tribal Amerindians excluded.

9 Unemployed persons are excluded from the labor force. In addition 31,960 persons enumerated but not tabulated are excluded. Jungle Amerindians are excluded.

10 Excluding "indigenous" population (127,980) and population of certain localities not tabulated (191,689).

11 Official estimate based on percentage determined in census. Unemployed excluded from labor force.

12 British Virgin Islands included with Leeward Islands.

13 Dependencies included. Armed forces excluded.

14 Based on sample survey of labor force.

15 Space limitations have forced modification of International Standard Industrial Classification nomenclature. Forestry, hunting and fishing are included under the heading "Agriculture", corresponding to the I.S.I.C. Division "0".

Under "Mining" are included mining and quarrying (Div. 1). "Manufacturing" corresponds to Div. 2-3. "Construction" is Div. 4. Under "Utilities" are included gas, electric, steam, water and sanitary services (Div. 5). Banks, financial institutions, insurance and real-estate are included with "Commerce" (Div. 6). "Transportation" includes transportation, communications, storage and warehousing (Div. 7). "Services" covers government, community, business, recreation and personal services (Div. 8). "Inadequately described" corresponds to I.S.I.C. Div. 9 ("Not Classifiable Elsewhere").

Unemployed persons presumed to be classified according to their previous industry-group. Where this is not done, utility of the data as a national indicator of industrial distribution and international comparability is impaired.

16 For total labor force of 60,037,447 (elsewhere reported as 60,058,968), including 982,313 members of armed forces. Excluding Alaska and Hawaii, 2,773,693 persons unemployed at time of census are excluded from industry-group.

17 Includes 982,313 members of armed forces.

18 For total labor force of 5,907,000. Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories, members of the armed forces, and Amerindians on reservations.

19 Persons unemployed for 13 weeks or less included in their previous industry-group.

20 Classification by industry not available for 21,556 unemployed. Tribal Amerindians excluded.

21 Includes 18,000 persons employed in Canal Zone.

22 No breakdown available for 1953 total.

23 "Construction" includes building material industry, excludes wood industry.

24 Excluding 163,406 colonos and 139,096 comunarios working in agriculture.

25 Of which 521,259 (75%) classed as unpaid family workers.

26 Excluding 12,881 not tabulated by economic characteristics. Tribal Amerindians not included.

27 No breakdown shown for "Utilities" (electric, gas and sanitation services)

28 Managers and directors generally included with "salaried employees", but in a few countries may be grouped with "employees" rather than "employees". In some countries a classification by industry was not available and a classification by occupational group was then employed. Industry refers to the branch of economic activity and the classification is based on type of establishment in which the individual is, or was, employed. Occupation is the trade, profession or type of work performed by the individual, irrespective of the branch of economic activity to which he is attached. The manager of a sugar plantation is thus in the agricultural sector of industry but is a managerial or administrative worker by occupation, rather than a farmer. International comparability is impaired to some extent by these differences. For instance, Chile in 1950 reported 438,971 salaried employees and wage earners in "agriculture" under the classification by industry, and 421,449 salaried employees and wage earners in "agriculture" under the classification by occupation.

The International Standard Industrial Classification is employed in the case of the United States, Mexico, El Salvador, Haiti, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela, British Guiana, Barbados, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. However, the source does not indicate where or if an occupational group classification is employed in any of the remaining countries.

29 2,773,693 persons (employees) previously employed but unemployed at the time of the census are excluded from the industry-group classification.

30 Classification by industry not available for 42,048 unemployed.

31 Includes public administration, liberal professions, domestic and personal services.

32 Includes "unpaid family workers" in modified industry-group classification.

33 Armed forces, in a sense, represent eligible population removed from productive participation in the labor force.

Available information is often far from actual effective strength. Where known, dates of estimates are indicated. In no case are figures for a Latin American republic later than 1956. Personnel in trained reserve included where possible.

34 Excludes National Guard.

35 Includes 200,861 in Marine Corps.

36 Excludes Canadian Army Militia of 40,810.

37 Air Force had eight squadrons with some 200 aircraft.

38 Army abolished in 1958, replaced by Civil Guard of 1,200 men. However, ten thousand men were mobilized during fighting in 1955.

39 In addition there is a National Defense Corps.

40 Navy consists of 2 small craft.

41 There is one aviation corps.

42 In addition, a national police force of between 2000 and 3000 men.

43 There is a small air force.

44 Includes National Guard. Size of regular army fixed under terms of Washington Central American Conventions in 1923.

45 Coastguard of 3 vedettes, one of which is in service.

46 Government possessed 32 aircraft.

47 Active strength of National Guard, excluding some 4,000 trained men.

48 Coastguard boats on east and west coasts.

49 No army or navy. National police force has authorized strength of 3,000 men.

50 Including naval air force of 175 men.

51 In addition, national constabulary of 6,800 under direct control from the capital.

52 Air Force composed of 24 flights.

53 In addition, about 300,000 trained reserve.

54 Law of 1943 provides for regular army of 15,000 exclusive of police force and frontier carabinieri, but standing army numbers between eight and ten thousand men.

55 Includes 4,000 marines.

56 Air Force composed of 10,000 men.

57 In addition Cuerpo de Carabineros of some 10,000 men.

58 Including marines and coast artillery.

59 Peacetime effective varies between 12,000 and 15,000 men, according to Statesman's Year-Book. Wartime effective estimated at 300,000 exclusive of Territorial Army of about 200,000. Colombia also has a police force of about 10,000 men.

60 Statesman's Year-Book reports 6000 officers and men in battalion of marines with 800 officers and men.

61 Air Force composed of three squadrons.

62 In addition about 10,000 members of police and gendarmerie.

63 Personnel strength not reported.

64 Estimated 120,000 men may

6. Recorded removals only.
 7. Recorded removals of roundwood used by larger industries only. Logs sawn by hand for small rural industries and fuelwood cut by private forest owners, completely excluded.
 8. Includes official estimate of 50,000 cubic meters (1.765 million cubic feet) for unrecorded production.
 9. On forest reserves and Crown Forests only.
 10. State Forests only.
 11. "Nominal" catch, i.e., the part of "real" catch retained on board or by the shore fishermen at time of capture. "Live weight" is weight of catch before any reduction has occurred as a result of heading, gutting, dressing, or other processing. Data refer to marine and inland fisheries, including aquatic plants, crustaceans and molluscs and excluding aquatic mammals.
 12. Including Alaska. Figures include quantities landed by U.S. craft in foreign ports for trans-shipment to the United States, where known; excludes quantities landed by foreign craft in U.S. ports.
 13. Includes quantities landed by Canadian craft in foreign ports; excludes quantities landed by foreign craft in Canadian ports.
 14. Excludes catches "via la pesca" - quantities caught by foreign commercial fishermen (usually from U.S.) under Mexican permits. These are sometimes reported by Mexico as exports, but are not reported by the United States as imports.
 15. Excluding tuna caught by foreign boats and shown by Costa Rica as exports.
 16. Caught by Panamanian craft in Gulf of Panama.
 17. Includes quantities landed by foreign craft in Chilean ports.
 18. Subsistence and game fishing excluded.
 19. Including Galápagos Islands. Excludes catches by foreign craft.
 20. Estimate considered to be within 10% of actual catch. Refers to fish caught in Bermuda waters by national craft and sold locally.
 21. Including dependencies.
 22. Excluding Montserrat.
 23. Refers to wholesale fish markets of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.
 24. Excludes USSR.
 25. Livestock on agricultural holdings only.
 26. Excludes ca. 1,000 horses in Alaska in 1939, and some 7,000 horses and 1,000 mules and asses in Hawaii in 1933/54.
- For territory of 16 departamentos only, excluding coasarias and

- A FAO Yearbook of Forest Product Statistics 1959, Table 1.
- H FAO Yearbook of Forest Product Statistics 1959, Table 2.
- C FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1958, Table A-4.
- D FAO Production Yearbook 1959, Table 68.
- E FAO Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. 9, No. 8 (June, 1960), Table 8.
- F FAO Production Yearbook 1959, Table 70.
- G FAO Monthly Bulletin Agr. Econ. & Stat., Vol. 9, No. 10, (Oct., 1960), Table 12.
- H FAO Production Yearbook 1959, Table 73.
- I FAO Monthly Bulletin Agr. Econ. & Stat., Vol. 9, No. 5, (May 1960), Table 9.
- J FAO Production Yearbook 1959, Table 74.
- K FAO Production Yearbook 1959, Table 72.
- L FAO Monthly Bulletin Agr. Econ. & Stat., Vol. 9, No. 1, (Jan., 1960), Table 7.
- M FAO Production Yearbook 1959, Table 89.
- N FAO Monthly Bulletin Agr. Econ. & Stat., Vol. 9, No. 11, Table 9.
- O FAO Production Yearbook 1959, Table 78B.
- P FAO Production Yearbook 1959, Table 78A.
- Q FAO Production Yearbook 1959, Table 83.

NOTES

- 1 "Roundwood" refers to all wood, without bark, prior to primary processing. It does not include split fuelwood and split pulpwood. "Production" refers to removals from the forest during the indicated year, excluding waste in logging and in transportation.
- 2 The volume without bark is a less precise estimate of the volume with bark than the volume with bark, because the bark thickness varies with bark removal.
- 3 The volume in bark differs for sawlogs and for poles, and is different for coniferous and for broadleaved species. Some countries employ an overall 10% adjustment for the volume in bark. Another source of error is conversion of data originally expressed in units of weight into units of volume, since the specific weights of different tree species may vary greatly and in addition the moisture content of the logs may involve great differences in weight.
- 4 Estimates for unrecorded (unrecorded or unauthorized) removals are not available for all countries. In some countries, these represent a considerable part of the total removals.

- 2 Including both coniferous (*Gymnospermae*) and broadleaved (*Angio-*
sperms).
- 3 Includes Alaska (1958 production of 896,000 cubic meters, 31,642,000
cubic feet).
- 4 Authorized removals only. Unrecorded annual removals of fuelwood
estimated at about 7,000,000 cubic meters (247.2 million cubic feet) in 1958.
- 5 Breakdown into coniferous and broadleaved estimated by United Na-

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS: Thousand Head											
Date	Equines			Cattle	Sheep		Goats		Pigs		
	Horses	Mules	Asses		Date	No	Date	No	Date	No	
Leeward Islands											
1944-45	1			1944-45	2	1944-45	4	1944-45	2	1944-45	2
1945-46				1945-46	3	1945-46	1	1945-46	2	1945-46	2
Windward Islands											
1945-46				1945-46	5	1945-46	2	1945-46	3	1945-46	7
1946-47	2	2		1946-47	6	1946-47	2	1946-47	2	1946-47	4
1947-48				1947-48	7	1947-48	3	1947-48	6	1947-48	7
1948-49				1948-49	8	1948-49	3	1948-49	6	1948-49	5

... x o For explanation of symbols used, see p. 49.

Specific Gravity of
Crude Petroleum

10 Includes Alaska.

11 Shipments from mines, rather than total production.

12 Shipments from mines. Excludes an estimated 10 thousand metric tons of metal from ores of less than 35% manganese.

13 Excluding manganese iron ores containing 5% or more of manganese.

14 Total production, including gas for repressuring and gas wasted.

15 Production figures for months not reported in source A supplemented from appropriate tables in UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 14, No. 11 (Nov. 1960). For Chile: includes lignite.

16 Exports only, rather than total production.

17 Exports, total exports declined from 3,479 kilogrames in 1953; silver exports declined from 106.7 metric tons in 1954.

18 Includes natural gasoline.

19 Mined gold only.

20 Nominal end-of-year capacity of all generators available for simultaneous operation in hydro-electric and thermo-electric plants.

21 Production at generating centers, including station use and transmission loss.

22 Production by enterprises generating primarily for public use, as distinct from industrial establishments generating primarily for their own use.

23 Net production, excluding station use.

24 Excludes relatively small amount generated by commercial establishments.

25 Production by one establishment only, being about 50% of production of enterprises generating primarily for public use.

26 For cities of Panama and Colon only.

27 Sales rather than production.

28 Excludes plants generating less than 350,000 KWH annually.

29 Production of three principle enterprises, totaling about 65% of production by enterprises generating primarily for public use.

30 Asunción only.

31 Excludes production on sugar plantations.

32 Industrial capacity nil or negligible.

33 Curacao and Aruba only.

34 Paraguarí only.

35 Cayenne only.

36 Includes small amount of electricity generated in sugar mills.

37 For twelve months ending June 30, 1954.

To regain the original figures in units of volume, the entries reported here in thousands of metric tons need only be divided by the approximate specific gravity value; this will yield the equivalent in thousands of cubic meters. Where the metric system was not originally used, the figure expressed in thousands of cubic meters must be multiplied by 6.2898 in order to obtain the equivalent in thousands of barrels (since there are 6.2898 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons each per cubic meter).

3 Natural gas actually collected and used as fuel, excluding as far as possible gas used for repressuring and gas flared, vented and otherwise wasted, whether or not it has been processed for the extraction of natural gasoline.

4 Refers to metal content of the ores mined, rather than to the ore itself.

5 Refers to gross weight of marketable ores in the state in which they leave the mine, except for Mexico and Cuba, where the metal content of the ores is reported. Figures include maniferous iron ores; pyrites are excluded. The approximate metal content of the ores is shown below:

Country	Approximate Iron Content
United States	50%
Canada	55%
Brazil	70%
Chile	60%
Peru	60%
Venezuela	65%

The World Total includes USSR production of 51,500 metric tons.

6 Entries under "World Total" are estimates independently computed by the UN Statistical Office.

7 Includes USSR.

8 Includes People's Republic of China.

9 Includes production of lignite, averaging about 187 thousand metric tons per year.

A UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 14, No. 8 (Aug., 1960), Table 9.

B UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 14, No. 8 (Aug., 1960), Table 13.

C UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 14, No. 8 (Aug., 1960), Table 12.

D UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 58.

E UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 59.

F UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 50.

G UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 51.

H UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 46.

I UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 49.

J UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 47.

K UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 44.

L UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 52.

M UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 49.

N UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 53.

O UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 14, No. 8 (Aug., 1960), Table 14.

P UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 40.

Q UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 43.

R UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 42.

S UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 45.

T UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 14, No. 6 (June, 1960), Table 15.

U UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 126.

V UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 121.

W UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 121.

X UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 121.

1 Includes all grades of anthracite and bituminous coal, excludes lignite and brown coal.

2 Excludes shale oil and natural gasoline. Except for Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago, data originally reported in units of volume have been converted here to units of weight using the average specific gravity values for crude petroleum given below. The specific gravity of crude petroleum varies from oil field to oil field. The average specific gravity figure for each country is, therefore, obviously only an approximation. The average value would also change from year to year, as different oil fields contribute varying proportions of the total national production. Where figures reported in volumetric units have been converted to units of weight, the results may be

... * x For explanation of symbols used, see p. 49.

3 All hydraulic cements used in construction.

4 Production expressed in terms of pure (monohydrate) sulphuric acid (100% H_2SO_4), including acid equivalent of oleum (fuming sulphuric acid).

5 Wood sawn from both home-grown and imported roundwood. Includes wood simply sawn lengthwise (such as planks, beams, rafters, laths) and wood planed, tongued or grooved, chamfered, rabbeted, beaded, etc. Box-boards and sawn railroad cross-ties are excluded.

6 Wood pulp: fibrous materials prepared from wood by mechanical and/or chemical processes for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fiberboard, or other cellulose products. Pulp produced as an intermediate product at integrated paper mills is included. Data are in air-dry weights. Pulp other than wood pulp: derived from fibrous material such as straw, bagasse, cotton, flax, bamboo, esparto and other grasses, and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fiberboard.

7 Newsprint: bleached, unsized or slack-sized printing paper, without coating, usually used for newspapers (weight from 45 to 60 grams per square meter, with at least 20% of fibrous material derived from "high-bulk" pulp).

8 The term paperboard usually designates all grades of fibrous material 0.3 mm (0.012 inch) or more in thickness which are made on a paperboard machine; however, the term also covers certain thinner products which in manufacture and use are classed as paperboard rather than paper.

9 The term fiberboard usually designates a sheet of material manufactured from fibers of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials, with the primary bond deriving from the arrangement of the fibers and their inherent adhesive properties.

10 Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals and sport shoes, with leather, rubber or other soles. Footwear with rubber uppers is excluded.

11 Cigarettes included with cigarettes, unless otherwise stated. Where production of cigarettes is reported by weight only, a conversion rate of one million cigarettes per metric ton has been used.

12 Unless otherwise stated, figures show the recorded production of malt liquors (beer, ale, stout, porter, etc.) of varying specific gravity or alcoholic strength measured. The production of low-alcohol beverages of very low alcoholic content is excluded.

13 USSR and People's Republic of China included.

14 USSR included.

15 Excludes countries for which strength of acid is not reported (Cuba, Brazil and Chile).

16 Excludes production in electric furnaces.

17 Including cigars weighing less than three pounds per thousand.

18 Alaska and Hawaii included; for twelve months ending June 30.

19 For twelve months ending April 1.

20 Excludes ferro alloys.

21 Ingots only.

22 Footwear with leather or mainly leather uppers only.

23 For twelve months ending September 30.

24 Strength and end uses only.

25 Home consumption plus exports.

26 Excluding alloy steels.

27 Consisting of iron, copper, low alloy, alloy steel, titanium, zirconium, niobium, hafnium, tantalum, molybdenum, and other refractory metals.

28 Production of principal establishments only.

29 Cigarillos not included.

30 Production figures include railroad ties.

31 For twelve months ending June 30.

32 "Apparent inland" consumption, i.e., production plus imports and minus exports, minus additions to stocks where known, and minus bunkers (fuel supplied to foreign port ships and aircraft, irrespective of flag, which is not included in export data). However, where there are no reliable data on movement of stocks, "apparent inland" consumption may give little more than an indication of the magnitude of actual consumption.

Fuelwood, peat and other vegetable fuels are not included, due to lack of adequate data. These are believed to provide a major share of the energy supply in all but a few countries. The minimum amount of energy obtained from such sources is estimated, for most countries, as equivalent to 200 kilograms of coal per capita per annum.

33 Coal equivalence refers to the amount of energy which would be obtained through the combustion of indicated quantity of coal under ideal conditions. Thus, 1000 kWh of electric energy are equated with the combustion of 0.125 metric tons of coal (on average, however, about 0.6 metric tons of coal are actually required to produce 1000 kWh). Conversions used in computation are listed on page 48.

34 Apparent consumption (production plus imports minus exports). Stock data do not take into account changes in stocks; lumber data do take into account changes in stocks whenever possible.

35 Industrial consumption of cotton in spinning mills and other factories, plus estimated non-commercial or household consumption. Industrial consumption data do not represent final domestic consumption, since exports and imports of finished cotton goods are not included. Time periods are twelve months, from August 1, 1958 to July 31, 1959.

36 British Virgin Islands associated with Leeward Islands.

37 Figures for initial 6 months of year supplemented from appropriate tables in UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 14, No. 8 (August, 1960).

38 1958

39 1957

40 1956

41 Total production of pig iron and ferro alloys, including production of direct castings.

42 Castings and steel for casting, wrought (puddled) iron is excluded.

PLATE 13. ECONOMIC PRODUCTION; MANUFACTURING, PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

For explanation of symbols and for conversion factors used, see p. 49.

A US Department of Commerce, Annual Report of the Federal Maritime Commission and Maritime Administration, 1960, Appendix F. (Figures dated 1955 from Annual Report, 1955; figures dated 1954 from Annual Report, 1954).

B UN, Statistical Yearbook, 1959, Table 146.

C UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 14, No. 7 (July 1960), Table 39.

D UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 15, No. 3, March 1961.

E Sampson, World Railways, 1958-59.

F UN, Statistical Yearbook, 1959, Table 142.

G UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 15, No. 3, (March 1961).

Notes

k 1938 j 1957 i 1956

1 Steam and motorships of one thousand or more gross tons, excluding ships on lakes and inland waterways, merchant ships owned by any military force and special type vessels such as cable ships, channel ships, or ice-breakers. Time period is as of June 30 of year indicated.

2 Under the heading "freighters" are included freighters, combination passenger-cargo ships and freighters and passenger-cargo ships with re-registered flags. Small motorships are included with "tankers".

3 Excludes mainland China.

4 Weight of all goods (including packing) and livestock in external trade loaded and unloaded from sea-going vessels of all flags at the ports of the country in question. Vessels considered "sea-going" if at least part of journey while carrying goods in question is by sea. Goods excluded are mail, bullion, specie, passengers' baggage, bunkers, ships' stores, and ballast. Ships and other floating equipment are excluded unless loaded as goods on other ships. Government stores when carried on government vessels or without revenue in merchant vessels, and goods transhipped directly from an importing to an exporting vessel are also excluded. Goods unloaded into or loaded from bonded warehouses are included.

5 Sum of net registered tonnages of the sea-going foreign and domestic merchant vessels that entered with cargo from a foreign port. Only one entrance counted for each foreign voyage. Vessels in ballast (entering without unloading) are included since data reported by most countries are insufficient for their exclusion.

6 U.S. figure is for 50 states (includes Alaska and Hawaii) and also includes Puerto Rico. Great Lakes traffic is included. Transshipments are included.

7 Excludes vessels of flag of origin.

8 Includes Great Lakes traffic.

9 Includes goods exported and imported other than by sea. Excludes transit traffic, certain government goods (Brazil: military goods) and weight of packing.

10 Excluding re-exports, transit traffic and weight of packing.

11 All entrances counted.

12 Port of Guayaquil only (accounting for over 30% of total traffic).

13 Excludes government goods, transit traffic, re-exports and weight of packing. Bunkers included with "goods unloaded."

14 Aruba and Curaçao only.

15 Includes imports of water (5,693 thousand metric tons in 1958).

16 Includes inter-island traffic.

17 Goods in transit from Atlantic to Pacific.

18 Goods in transit from Pacific to Atlantic.

19 Transit traffic in both directions for twelve months ending June 30, 1958.

20 Public carriers.

21 Excludes length of second track, yard and siding track. Inter-urban electric lines, steam tramways and light railways are excluded.

22 Ratio of railroad route length to area, expressed as kilometers of route per thousand square kilometers of area and miles of route per thousand square miles of area.

23 Includes 1,811 kilometers (1,125 miles) reported as total track length rather than route length.

24 Three-foot gauge (3'0" or 0.914m).

25 Includes total track length rather than route length for Canada and Gulf Terminal R.R., (58 km. or 36 miles), and Greater Winnipeg Water District R.R., (156 km. or 97 miles).

26 Includes 177 kilometers (110 miles) of 0.914 meter (3'0") gauge and 1,172 km. (728 miles) of 1.067 meter (3'6") gauge.

27 Total track length rather than route length. Includes 48 km. (30 miles) of Chiriquí Land Co. R.R., which is an extension of United Fruit Co. lines from Panama into Costa Rica.

28 Three foot-six inch (3'6" or 1.067 meter) gauge, except for 48 kilometers (30 miles) of Chiriquí Land Co. lines, which are of 0.914 meter (3'0") gauge.

29 Includes 284 km. (176 miles) of total track length rather than route length of United Fruit Co. R.R. and of Agrícola de Guatemala R.R., owned by United Fruit.

30 Three foot-six inch (3'6" or 1.067 meter) gauge.

31 Includes 309 km. (192 miles) of total track length rather than route length of Chiriquí Land Co. R.R.

32 Five foot (5'0" or 1.524 meter) gauge.

33 Includes 611 km. (380 miles) of total track length of Chaparra R.R., route length of which is not available.

34 Three-foot (3'0" or 0.914 meter) gauge, except for "several" kilometers of 0.762 meter (2'6") gauge. Includes total track length rather than route length of Chaparra R.R.

35 Two foot-six inch (2'6" or 0.762 meter) gauge.

36 Five foot-three inch (5'3" or 1.600 meter) gauge.

37 Includes 8 km. (5 miles) or 0.66 meter (2'2") gauge.

38 Excluding Maipo and Tacora railroads, for which information not available, and including total track length of 312 km. (194 miles) rather than route length for Tocopilla-El Toco R.R.

39 Excludes Maipo Railroad.

40 Excludes Tacora R.R. Includes 699 km. (434 miles) of 1.67 meter (3'6") gauge, 815 km. (320 miles) of which is total track length rather than route length.

41 Total track length rather than route length, except for 112 km. (70 miles) of Dorado R.R., for which only route length is available.

42 Comprises 2,943 km. (1,829 miles) of 0.914 meter (3'0") gauge and 213 km. (132 miles) of 1.000 meter (3'3 3/8") gauge.

43 Three foot-six inch (3'6" or 1.067 meter) gauge. Includes southern line (length unavailable) of El Oro R. R., in 0.750 meter gauge; (total route length of El Oro R.R., including eastern line, in 1.067 meter gauge, is 101 km or 63 miles).

44 Excludes southern line of El Oro Railway.

45 Comprises 231 km. (144 miles) of 0.762 meter (2'6") gauge, 125 km. (78 miles) of 0.750 meter gauge and 92 km. (57 miles) of 0.760 meter (2' 5 1/8") gauge.

46 Two foot (2'0" or 0.610 meter) gauge.

47 Includes 1,032 kms. (641 miles) of 0.914 meter (3'0") gauge and 48 km. (30 miles) of 1.067 meter (3'6") gauge.

48 Comprises 67 km. (42 miles) of 0.750 meter gauge and 34 km (21 miles) of 0.762 meter (2'6") gauge.

49 Includes 31 km (19 miles) of total track operated by Administración Nacional de Puertos.

50 All passengers except military, government and railway personnel when carried without charge.

51 All goods carried, except service traffic, mail, baggage, and non-revenue government stores.

52 Includes service and government traffic.

53 Class I railways only.

54 Coverage variable.

55 Includes service traffic; excludes small parcels.

56 Principal railways only.

57 Gross ton-kilometers and ton-miles.

58 Excludes livestock.

59 Includes Service traffic.

60 For twelve months ending March 31.

. . . * x For explanation of symbols used, see p. 49.

SOURCES

- A UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 147.
 B UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 143.
 C US, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, World Trade Information Service, Part 3, Statistical Reports (Comparative Statistics on the American Republics), No. 38-3, Table 7.
 D Statesman's Year-Book 1957.
 E UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 150.
 F UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 187.
 G UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 188.
 H UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 189.
 I UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 190.

NOTES:

- Domestic and international scheduled revenue services by registered airlines. Supplementary services occasioned by overflow traffic on regularly scheduled flights and preparatory flights for new scheduled services are included, as is traffic carried at reduced rates. All goods, except mail, carried for remuneration, are included as cargo.
- Excludes People's Republic of China and USSR.
- Alaskan airlines are included.
- Includes non-scheduled and/or non-revenue operations.
- Mail included with freight.
- Motorcycles, trams, trolley-buses, ambulances, hearses, military-, police-, and special purpose vehicles excluded. Passenger cars, motor cars seating less than eight people, including taxis, jeeps, and station-wagons. Commercial vehicles: trucks, buses, tractor and semi-trailer combinations; excludes trailers and farm tractors.
- Excluding People's Republic of China, USSR and associated States in Europe and Asia for which data are not available.

8 Includes vehicles operated by police and other governmental security vehicles.

9 Includes military vehicles, trolley-buses in two provinces only, ambulances, hearses, and special purpose vehicles.

10 Excludes government vehicles.

11 Excludes government vehicles and vehicles from the Canal Zone.

12 Jeeps included with commercial vehicles.

13 Includes vehicles operated by police or other government security organizations, military vehicles, ambulances, hearses, and trolley-buses. (Ambulances, hearses, and trolley-buses are included as commercial vehicles.)

14 Data for all independent states, with the exception of Canada, are from Source C. For Canada and for the dependencies, entries were compiled from Source D. Although more recent data are available from later editions of Source D (Statesman's Year-Book), older data have been retained in order to furnish an uniform 1954-55 time base for all entries.

Under "Total" are included roads suitable for transit by motor vehicles. Some countries consider "trails" as part of the road system, but as far as possible trail mileage has been excluded from the table.

Under "Improved" are represented paved or surfaced roads and unpaved but drained and graded roads.

Under "Density" is shown the ratio of length of a country's road network to the country's area.

15 Surfaced roads only.

16 Total road mileage probably incomplete. Source C seems to have reported data limited largely to "Improved" roads; viz. figure of "100% Improved" for Cuba. Entries in Column 15 may still be a fairly accurate indication of extent of "Improved Roads" (as percentage of figure in Column 13 or 14), even though entries in Columns 13 and 14 do not represent the entire length of the road network.

17 Public and private telephones installed which can be connected to a central exchange. Date referred to is December 31, 1958 or January 1, 1959.

18 Stations broadcasting to the public, excluding service stations. In some instances, "radio stations" may refer to the number of radio transmitters or of radio frequencies (wave lengths).

19 All types of receivers for radio broadcasting to the public, including loudspeakers connected to a "radio redistribution system." For Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, and the British and the French Dependencies, figures refer to licenses issued rather than to number of receivers; since in some countries a license may cover more than one receiver in the same household, the figures for the above listed countries may fail in varying degrees to accurately represent the number of receivers in use.

20 Table 9 of Source C presents figures on radio and television receivers in use, based on data from Office of Research and Intelligence, U.S. Information Agency. They are reproduced here for comparison:

Country	Receivers in Use (Thousands)			
	Date	Radio	Total	Television
United States	June, 1957	150,000	42,700	
Mexico	Jan., 1957	3,200	250	
Costa Rica	Dec., 1956	42	...	
El Salvador	July, 1956	108	1	
Guatemala	July, 1956	150	8.5	
Honduras	July, 1954	19	...	
Nicaragua	Sept., 1955	50	0.5	
Panama	Dec., 1955	135	2	
Cuba	Jan., 1957	1,250	275	
Dominican Republic	Apr., 1954	52	7	
Haiti	July, 1954	11	...	
Argentina	Dec., 1955	5,500	90	
Bolivia	June, 1955	81	...	
Brazil	Sept., 1954	6,000	405	
Chile	Jan., 1957	700	...	
Colombia	June, 1956	1,800	50	
Ecuador	Aug., 1955	250	...	
Paraguay	Jan., 1954	95	...	
Peru	Jan., 1957	750	...	
Uruguay	July, 1954	385	1	
Venezuela	June, 1956	900	100	

21 Estimates by UNESCO (quoted by Source).

22 Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands included with the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii). Figures refer to commercial broadcasting stations actually on the air at the end of the year.

23 For 48 states and District of Columbia.

24 Including former dependencies.

25 Antigua only.

SOURCES

- A UN, Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1959 Part D.
- B UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 168.
- C UN, Statistical Yearbook 1956, Table 163.
- D UN, Statistical Yearbook 1958, Table 162.
- E O'Loughlin, The Economy of British Guiana, 1952-56.
- F UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April 1961) Table 49.
- G Williams, R.M., Compilation of I.C.A. Data, University of Cambridge, Los Angeles (unpublished).

NOTES:

h 1955

1 "National accounting" attempts a statistical statement of the economic activity of a country, measuring the overall value of production in the country's economy. Included are all primary production (such as agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining) whether or not it enters the exchange economy, and all the other goods and services produced and exchanged. Non-primary production performed by producers outside their own trade and consumed by themselves is omitted. For purposes of national accounting, home-ownership is regarded as a trade.

The aggregate of contributions to production by all producers within the country yields the domestic product. Some of the contributions to production were due to foreign suppliers of factor services. Residents of the country, on the other hand, derived income from factor services they supplied abroad. Adjusting the domestic product, by subtracting the income earned by foreigners and adding factor income of residents earned abroad, yields the national product.

Factor income earned abroad includes investment income such as rent, interest, dividends, branch profits, undistributed earnings of subsidiaries, earnings of residents working abroad and other income earned abroad by normal residents.

In summary form, the alternative concepts of "product" may be defined as follows:

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the market value of the product (overall value of production in the country's economy) before deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital which is attributable to factor services supplied to residents. Value added by foreign suppliers of factor services is included, while income of residents from factor services supplied abroad is excluded.

Gross national product (GNP) at market prices is the market value of the product -- before deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital -- attributable to factor services supplied by residents. Value added by foreign suppliers of factor services is excluded, while income of residents from factor services supplied abroad is included.

Net products, both domestic and national, differ from the gross products by the inclusion of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital, i.e., they represent the product after deduction of allowances for depreciation.

At factor cost, the GNP and GDP differ from the market-price valuation by the deduction of indirect taxes (such as sales and excise taxes) and of government subsidies where these occur. Thus the concepts of product at market prices represent a valuation approximating marginal utility to the buyer; at factor cost the concepts represent a valuation approximating marginal cost to the producer.

Net national product at factor cost is the value, at factor cost, attributable to factor services supplied by residents, after deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital.

National income is the sum of the incomes accruing to the factors of production supplied by residents, before deduction of direct taxation. National income is identically equal to net national product at factor cost.

2 Corresponding figures from Source F, which differ from entries in Source A and may be later revisions:

	1956	1957	1958
United States		364,000	365,100
Canada			24,677
Cuba	2,015	2,294	2,210
Dominican Republic			644.6
Chile			2,461
Colombia	12,522	14,724	
Venezuela	14,712	16,782	18,279
British Guiana		196.8	
Jamaica	143.2	171.0	
Trinidad		498.3	

3 Fiscal year. Haiti: ending September 30; Puerto Rico: beginning July 1.

4 In U.S. dollars. Estimates are at 1950 prices.

5 Unless specified otherwise, estimates relate to gross domestic product at factor cost. "Transport and communication" includes utilities also. Both wholesale and retail distribution are covered under "trade." Public administration includes administration, defense, justice and police, but not public enterprises nor

other services which are classified under relevant industry-group. "All others" comprise finance, insurance, ownership of buildings and personal and other services.

6 Net domestic product at factor cost.

7 Profits or losses of government enterprises are not included. Business transfer payments could not be classified under relevant industry and have been included under "all others."

8 Rent of government buildings included under "all others."

9 Includes cash rents paid by business and net interest payments by private and public enterprises to persons abroad.

10 Rent of dwellings in rural sector included under "agriculture."

11 Utilities included under "public administration"; except for electricity, which is included under "all others."

12 Includes all services of general government.

13 Gross domestic product at market prices.

14 Transportation included with "manufacturing."

15 Includes all rents and all interest payments.

16 Gross national product.

17 Includes interest payments.

18 Forestry included with "manufacturing."

19 Utilities included with "manufacturing."

20 Includes total rent income of households.

21 Percentages indicated by this footnote are computed from 1957 data, since 1958 data for these items are not available. Where data are available for both years (Cols. 18 and 19) the percentages are identical.

22 Gross national product at factor cost.

23 Oil refining included with "mining."

24 Gross domestic product before adjustment for stock valuation.

25 Magnitude of national income expressed in U.S. dollars is directly dependent on rate of exchange used. Rates used for conversion here are shown in Col. 30. Where exchange rate fluctuated during the year, the rates in effect at the end of each month were averaged to obtain a mean rate for the year.

SOURCES:

- A UN, Statistical Yearbook 1959, Table 178.
- B UN, Statistical Yearbook 1958, Table 171.
- C Caribbean Commission, Caribbean Statistical Digest, General Series, First Issue, Vol. II, (Feb. 1952), Table 13.7.

NOTES:

1 Expenditure and receipts of the central governments. The attempt has been made to classify these into uniform categories, but due to differences in budget systems and in accounting practices of the various governments some of the entries may be no more than reasonable approximations.

In addition, international comparability is hampered by differences in political type of state organization (e.g., in a centralized state, the central government is primarily responsible for matters such as roads, education, health and even police, which in federal states are the responsibility of regional authorities). There is, further, great variability in the scope of governments' economic activities; thus many governments own and operate railways, power plants, telegraph and telephone systems, etc., which in other states are private enterprises).

Expenditure and receipt data refer to the draft estimate in the case of Mexico, Costa Rica, Brazil and Ecuador; to the provisional estimate in the case of Honduras; to the closed accounts in the case of Guatemala, and Haiti, and to the voted estimate in the case of the other republics.

The accounts generally represent cash payments and cash receipts during the twelve month period (fiscal or calendar year) indicated. For some countries, however, expenditures include pay orders issued or other commitments, while receipts include claims for payment established, etc., while relating to the financial year stated, these operations may actually be carried out in a period additional to the year stated. Thus, in Ecuador pay orders relating to the 1959 budget may actually be issued during first three months of 1960.

2 Grants to foreign governments are included in expenditure, but grants received from foreign governments are excluded from total receipts. Proceeds from loans and surpluses from previous years also excluded from budget receipts, as are bookkeeping gains or losses from revaluation of currency. Withdrawals from and deposits to counterpart funds are excluded from both receipts and expenditures.

3 Refers to calendar year, unless otherwise indicated by f.n. 7.

4 Service on public debt generally refers to total budgetary outlay for interest on public debt, redemption of debt being excluded unless otherwise indicated by footnote.

5 Direct taxes refers to individual and corporate income & excess profits taxes, gift and inheritance taxes, etc. Indirect taxes includes sales taxes, excise taxes, foreign exchange profits, etc. Other receipts includes generally profits from public undertakings, interest paid by public enterprises, by local authorities, etc., fees, proceeds from sale of physical assets, securities, repayment of loans, etc.

6 Amount of public debt outstanding at the end of the year (calendar or fiscal) indicated. Public debt statements reported by various governments may refer to total gross liabilities of the government (the balance sheet of some governments may include the currency in circulation issued by the government as a public debt) or may refer only to certain of the liabilities. There may also be variation in criteria for distinction of foreign and domestic debt, and variation in the method used to convert foreign debt into national currency.

In general, medium-term debt, permanent debt, perpetual debt, irredeemable debt, funded debt or consolidated debt have been grouped under long-term debt. Floating debt, temporary debt and debt at sight are classed as short-term debt. In the absence of such distinction in the official statements, debt falling due within two years of date of issue has been considered short-term debt. War debt of World War I omitted.

7 Refers to fiscal year, as follows:

Country	Fiscal year ending
United States and possessions	June 30
Canada	March 31
Guatemala	June 30

Haiti Sept. 30
Argentina Oct. 31
Venezuela June 30

8 General and Special Budget Accounts. Expenditures: plus net transactions of wholly owned government corporations. Receipts: minus deduction of transfers and refund of receipts to Social Security Trust Fund, Highway Trust Fund, and Railroad Retirement Account.

9 Excludes guaranteed obligations of government corporations and government issues held in investment accounts.

10 For year and additional period of one month.

11 Includes veteran's benefits (5.4%), transfers to provincial governments (8.5%) and price, production and transportation subsidies (0.6%) and other expenditures (31.3%).

12 Foreign debt originally converted into Canadian dollars at parity rate of Can. \$1 per U.S. \$1.

13 Includes gross expenditures and receipts of public undertakings (post and telecommunications) and net results of operation of national railroads.

14 Includes debt of the railways and of municipalities taken over by the Federal Government. Foreign debt excludes short-term loans. Converted at rate of Mex. \$1 per U.S. \$1.

15 Includes gross receipts and expenditures of public undertakings.

16 Includes debt redemption.

17 Receipts exclude refunds and trust fund deposits.

18 Includes net results of public undertakings.

19 For year and additional period of three months.

20 Net (after deduction of Treasury assets and bonds held by Treasury).

21 Excluding French franc obligations.

22 Outlays under special laws and cash collections for the year.

23 Ordinary and extraordinary budgets only, including net operating results of post, telegraph and railways.

24 Excludes coinage receipts.

PLATE 21. POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES

[Capital cities underlined, e.g., Buenos Aires; urban agglomerations in parentheses, e.g., (5,750)]

Country and City	Population [Thousands]			Country and City	Population [Thousands]		
	Ca. 1950	Ca. 1955	Ca. 1960		Ca. 1950	Ca. 1955	Ca. 1960
ARGENTINA							
Buenos Aires ¹	2,983	(4,724)	3,575	(5,750)	3,845		
Rosario	468	(530)	575	(630)	566		
Córdoba	370	(387)	470	(490)	471		
Rio de Janeiro	194	(204)	235	(245)	264		
La Plata	207	(302)	255	(375)	258		
Santa Fé	169	(207)	225	(270)	204		
Mar del Plata	115	(124)	155	(165)	143		
Montevideo	113	(122)	140	(150)	140		
Buenos Aires	97	(212)	115	(270)	134		
San Juan	82		100	(155)	113		
Montevideo	84	(148)	110	(175)	104		
BOLIVIA							
La Paz	321	(346)	370	(395)	399		
BRAZIL ²							
São Paulo	2,198	(2,449)	2,600	(3,300)	3,674		
Rio de Janeiro ³	2,377	(3,052)	2,900	(3,750)	3,220		
Recife	525		...		798		
Salvador	417		500		591		
Belém	255		295		583		
Porto Alegre	394	(434)	460	(530)	574		
Joazeiro	353		450		...		
Fortaleza	270		335		338		
Manaus	204	(248)	235	(285)	295		
Montevideo	181		215		258		
Niterói ³	186		...		238		
Recife	103		140		196		
Recife	140		169		184		
Recife	153		170		171		
Recife	120		140		169		
Recife	121		140		163		
Recife	119		135		152		
Recife	127		...		...
Recife	...		64		131		
Recife	91		112		122		
CHILE							
Santiago	665	(1,348)	680	(1,547)	1,681		
Valparaíso	219		225	(247)	271		
Concepción	120		135	(245)	164		
Viña del Mar	97		102		106		
Temuco	51		102		...		
COLOMBIA							
Bogotá	648	(715)	809	(903)	1,008		
Medellín	358	(441)	458	(565)	515		
Lima	241	(284)	396		465		
Cartagena	276	(308)	340	(380)	374		
Medellín	...		155		...		
Medellín	111	(128)	148	(150)	157		
Medellín	103	(112)	145		...		
Medellín	89	(126)	143	(150)	152		
Medellín	...		112		...		
Medellín	76	(115)	100	(145)	...		
Medellín	...		...		96		
COSTA RICA							
San José	87	(159)	98	(212)	...		
CUBA							
Havana ⁵	...		785	(1,218)	1,305		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC							
Ciudad Trujillo	182	(239)	240	(295)	324		
ECUADOR							
Guayaquil	260	(267)	290	(320)	...		
Quito	210	(212)	230	(250)	...		
EL SALVADOR							
San Salvador	162	(221)	204	(270)	...		
GUATEMALA							
Guatemala	284	(294)	360	(370)	...		
HAITI							
Port-au-Prince	134	(216)	145	(235)	200		
HONDURAS							
Tegucigalpa	72	(100)	95	(120)	106		
MEXICO							
México	2,224	(2,960)	2,500	(3,900)	6 2,800		
Guadalajara	377	(414)	490	(530)	...		
Monterrey	333	(368)	450	(500)	...		
Puebla	211	(251)	270	(320)	...		
Mérida	143	(159)	170	(190)	...		
Torreón	129		170		...		
San Luis Potosí	127	(155)	165	(208)	...		
Ciudad Juárez	123	(131)	165	(180)	...		
León	123	(157)	160	(195)	...		
Tampico	94	(138)	105	(155)	...		
Chihuahua	87	(112)	110	(140)	...		
Mexicali	...		...		190		
Veracruz	101	(110)	125	(135)	...		
Aguascalientes	93	(118)	100	(125)	...		
Tijuana	...		...		130		
NICARAGUA							
Managua	109	(140)	145	(180)	...		
PANAMA							
Panama	128	(193)	205	(225)	239		
PARAGUAY							
Asunción	201	(219)	230	(235)	...		
PERU							
Lima ⁷	521	(645)	1,005	(1,086)	1,186		
Callao ⁷	...		121		150		
Arequipa	61	(129)	112		150		
URUGUAY							
Montevideo	768		860		950		
VENEZUELA							
Caracas	495	(790)	700	(972)	1,285		
Maracaibo	236	(260)	343	(355)	460		
Barquisimeto	105	(117)	153		191		
Valencia	89	(102)	117		139		
Maracay	...		...		109		

NOTES:

NOTES:

National Urban Research. The World's Metropolitan Areas.

For brief discussion of limitations of urban statistics, see footnotes 6, 12 and 18 to Plate 3 of this Abstract. For detailed discussion the reader is referred to The World's Metropolitan Areas, pp. 6-33; also Demographic Yearbook 1955, p. 15 and Demographic Yearbook 1957, pp. 22 - 23.

American Union, Department of Statistics. Statistics of Telephones in the American Nations. (Release 4118ab-7/28/60-700)

United Nations, Statistical Office. Demographic Yearbook 1955, Table 6.

United Nations, Statistical Office. Demographic Yearbook 1957, Table 5.

1 A number of cities with population of over 100,000 are included in urban agglomeration of Buenos Aires. These are Avellaneda, Lanús, Lomas de Zamora, Morón, Quilmes, San Martín and Vicente López.

2 Entries for Brazilian cities refer to population of municípios which may contain a rural zone as well as an urban center. Entries in parentheses re-

fer to "metropolitan areas" of more than one município.

3 Niterói is included in urban agglomeration of Rio de Janeiro.

4 Refers to population of "Future Federal District."

5 Urban agglomeration of Havana includes Marianao, Guanabacoa and several smaller cities.

6 1959 estimate for urban agglomeration of Mexico City is 4,600,000.

7 Urban agglomeration of Lima includes city of Callao.

This Abstract has broader coverage of foreign trade statistics than did preceding issues. Entries for an increased number of countries and subtotals for selected economic associations, the non-communist countries and the communist bloc countries have been added. The Foreign Trade plates show the value of trade with a selected number of trading partners for each of the American States and the dependencies in the Western hemisphere. To facilitate comparison, the values of trade are uniformly shown in United States dollars rather than in various national currencies. To further improve comparability, the trade data for each country are also reported as percentages of its total national trade. With few exceptions, the dollar value of trade has been shown to three significant decimals (or nearest thousand dollars) for the independent states, and to one significant decimal (or nearest hundred dollars) for the dependencies. Percentages have been generally reported to two significant decimal digits.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FOREIGN TRADE PLATES

In the left hand stub of each plate are listed the American countries, their systems of recording and valuation of trade and their leading commodities exported and the percentage share of these commodities in the total export trade. In the boxhead are listed selected trading partner countries, and regional and economic associations. For each country named in the stub, the plate shows 1) the dollar value of its imports from and exports to its trading partner listed in the boxhead, and 2) the percentage share of these imports and exports in the country's total import and export trade.

SYSTEMS OF RECORDING TRADE

The reporting countries use differing systems of recording trade data. The resulting statistics are often not comparable, and qualifying designations are included with the trade statistics to warn the reader of this fact.

The systems of recording trade differ mainly in the treatment of goods moving into or out of bonded warehouses and free-trade zones. The most frequently used systems of recording trade are defined below:

General Imports are all goods entering the national territory, including goods entering free-trade zones and bonded warehouses (without clearing through the customs).

General Exports are all goods leaving the national territory (including goods leaving free-trade zones and bonded warehouses).

Special Imports are all entering goods which clear through the customs (goods directly imported for domestic consumption, and goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses and free-trade zones and nationalized by clearing through the customs).

Special Exports are outbound goods which clear through the customs (domestic goods and foreign goods that have been nationalized by clearing through the customs on importation).

Domestic Exports are outgoing goods wholly of domestic production as well as imported, nationalized goods which have undergone a process of transformation on national territory.

VALUATION

Comparability of trade statistics may be hindered by differing methods of valuation.

In the case of exports, an F.O.B. (free on board carrier) valuation is generally used. This is the value at which the goods were sold by the exporter, plus the cost of transportation and insurance to bring the goods unto the transporting vehicle at the frontier of the exporting country. There are certain variations from this. Canada values exports F.O.B. as at the internal points where the goods were originally consigned for export, (omitting thereby the cost of freight and insurance to the Canadian frontier). The United States uses an F.A.S. (free alongside ship, rather than on board) valuation.

In the case of imports, a C.I.F. (cost plus insurance and freight) valuation is generally used. This is the value at which the goods were sold by the exporter, plus the cost of transportation

FOREIGN TRADE

and insurance to bring the goods to the frontier of the importing country. In a few countries however, an F.O.B. exporting country valuation is still used for imports.

ATTRIBUTION OF TRADE TO TRADING PARTNERS

Various methods are used to determine the countries to which imports and exports are to be attributed. For example, imports may be assigned to the country of origin, to the country of purchase, or to the country of last consignment; exports may be assigned to the country of final destination, to the country of sale, or to the country of first consignment. The use of some methods, such as "country of consignment," may result in under-reporting trade with interior, landlocked countries and in over-reporting trade with entrepôt countries (whose seaports serve areas beyond the national frontiers). For this reason, the system of attribution of trade must be considered in interpreting these statistics.

The following list indicates for each country the methods by which imports and exports are assigned to partner countries. The general terms "provenance" (for imports) and "destination" (for exports) are employed when the national sources provide no information on the methods used.

Reporting Country	Attribution of	
	Imports	Exports
	by Country of	
Antigua	Origin	Final Destination
Argentina	Origin	Last Consignment
Bahamas	Origin	Final Destination
Barbados	Origin	Final Destination
Bermuda	Origin	Destination
Bolivia	Provenance	Destination
Brazil	Purchase	Last Consignment
British Guiana	Production	Last Consignment
British Honduras	Origin	Final Destination
British Virgin Islands	Origin	Final Destination
Canada	Consignment ¹	Consignment
Chile	Purchase	Sale
Colombia	Purchase	Sale
Costa Rica	Provenance	Destination
Cuba	Consignment	Consignment
Dominica	Origin	Destination
Dominican Republic	Origin	Destination
Ecuador	Provenance	Destination
El Salvador	Provenance	Destination
Falkland Islands	Origin	Final Destination
Grenada	Origin	Final Destination
Guatemala	Provenance	Destination
Haiti	Provenance	Destination
Honduras	Provenance	Destination
Jamaica	Production	Last Consignment
Mexico	Consignment	Consignment
Montserrat	Origin	Final Destination
Netherlands Antilles	Consignment	Consignment
Nicaragua	Provenance	Destination
Panama, Republic of	Consignment	Consignment
Paraguay	Provenance	Destination
Peru	Origin	Destination
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	Origin	Final Destination
St. Lucia	Origin	Final Destination
St. Vincent	Origin	Final Destination
Surinam	Provenance	Destination
Trinidad and Tobago	Production	Last Consignment
United States	Production	Last Consignment
Uruguay	Origin	Destination
Venezuela	Last Consignment	First Consignment

¹ Imports from Central and South America consigned from the United States are attributed to country of origin.

STATISTICS:

CURRENCY CONVERSION

The conversion of national currencies into United States dollars has been necessary in the case of those countries for which trade data were reported only in the national currency. The following conversion factors were employed:

U.S. Dollars Per Unit of National Currency

Canada	1.04931
Brazil ¹	0.131579 (Rate for Coffee and Cacao) 0.050506 (Rate for Sugar)
Honduras ²	0.50000
Venezuela	0.2985
West Indies Federation	
Barbados	0.58333
Jamaica	2.80000
Antigua	0.58333
Montserrat	0.58333
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.58333
Dominica	0.58333
Grenada	0.58333
St. Lucia	0.58333
St. Vincent	0.58333
Trinidad and Tobago	0.58333
Bahamas	2.80000
Bermuda	2.80000
British Honduras	0.70000
Falkland Islands	2.80000
Netherlands Antilles	0.53026
Surinam	0.53026
French Guiana	0.020255
Guadeloupe	0.020255
Martinique	0.020255

¹ Conversion factor for three leading exports only (country breakdown reported in U.S. dollars).

² Export conversion factor only; imports converted at rate of 0.49505.

SYMBOLS USED

- x - Entries computed for this Abstract
- . . . - data not available
- - category not applicable
- 0
- 0.0 - magnitude less than half of smallest unit used
- 0.00

DISCREPANCIES

In several cases, figures that two countries reported for their trade with each other are not identical. For example, Country A's reported exports to Country B are not the same as Country B's reported imports from Country A. Such discrepancies may be due to one or more of the following:

1. Use of provisional or incomplete data.
2. Differences in system of recording trade.
3. Differences in system of valuation of trade.
4. Addition or omission of import and/or export taxes by one or another of the countries concerned.
5. Errors and inaccuracies in accounting or compiling procedures.

The national statistical sources used in this Abstract employ various systems for the recording and valuation of trade (see above). The lack of uniformity among these systems impairs the comparison of the national figures reported in the Foreign Trade plates. In order to correct such difficulty, the International Monetary Fund modifies the nationally reported total trade figures to conform to a common system of valuation (i.e. all exports are valued f.o.b. and all imports are valued c.i.f.) and to a standard definition of international trade (i.e. all physical items moving in international trade, with the exception of gold, are included). These adjustments are made only for the national trade totals. For the distribution of trade by country, it is still necessary to use the unadjusted data reported in the national statistical sources.

The table below gives the I.M.F. adjusted national trade totals, as reported in *Direction of International Trade* (Annual Issue, 1960). For the reader's convenience, we have also computed each country's adjusted value of national trade as a percentage of the total world trade and of the total trade of the Latin American region.

I.M.F. ADJUSTED TRADE TOTALS 1959

REGION AND COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	Total, c.i.f. Million U.S. \$	% of Latin Amer. Imp. x	% of World Imp. x	Total, f.o.b. Million U.S. \$	% of Latin Amer. Exp. x	% of World Exp. x
WORLD TOTAL ¹ x	105,100.0		100.00	100,600.0		100.00
UNITED STATES	16,548.0		15.75	17,576.1		17.47
CANADA	6,375.1		6.07	5,692.3		5.66
LATIN AMERICA: REGIONAL TOTAL x	10,591.6	100.00	10.07	10,159.4	100.00	10.10
LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS						
MEXICO	1,006.6	9.50	0.96	751.9	7.40	0.75
COSTA RICA	102.7	0.97	0.10	76.7	0.75	0.08
EL SALVADOR	99.5	0.94	0.09	113.4	1.12	0.11
GUATEMALA	134.0	1.27	0.13	108.0	1.06	0.11
HONDURAS	70.9	0.67	0.07	70.1	0.69	0.07
NICARAGUA	66.8	0.63	0.06	65.0	0.64	0.06
PANAMA	116.2	1.10	0.11	34.4	0.34	0.03
TOTAL, CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUB ^x	1,596.7	15.08	1.52	1,219.5	12.00	1.21
CUBA	736.2	6.95	0.70	637.9	6.28	0.63
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	135.4	1.28	0.13	130.1	1.28	0.13
HAITI	30.3	0.29	0.03	28.0	0.28	0.03
TOTAL, ANTILLEAN REPUBLICS ^x	901.9	8.52	0.86	796.0	7.84	0.79
ARGENTINA	993.0	9.38	0.94	1,009.0	9.93	1.00
BOLIVIA	65.0	0.61	0.06	59.2	0.58	0.06
BRAZIL	1,374.4	12.98	1.31	1,282.0	12.62	1.27
CHILE	412.6	3.90	0.39	496.8	4.89	0.49
COLOMBIA	415.4	3.92	0.40	469.7	4.62	0.47
ECUADOR	107.5	1.01	0.10	140.3	1.38	0.14
PARAGUAY	31.2	0.29	0.03	31.2	0.31	0.03
PERU	294.2	2.78	0.28	311.8	3.07	0.31
URUGUAY	159.7	1.51	0.15	97.8	0.96	0.10
VENEZUELA	1,577.0	14.89	1.50	2,369.4	23.32	2.36
TOTAL, SOUTH AMERICAN REPUB ^x	5,430.0	51.27	5.16	6,267.2	61.68	6.23
TOTAL, LATIN AMERICAN REPUB ^x	7,928.6	74.86	7.54	8,282.7	81.52	8.23
DEPENDENCIES						
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO	808.7	7.63	0.77	503.2	4.95	0.50
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	33.6	0.32	0.03	6.3	0.06	0.01
TOTAL, U.S. SPHERE ^x	842.3	7.95	0.80	509.5	5.01	0.51
WEST INDIES FEDERATION ^x	537.5	5.07	0.51	441.1	4.34	0.44
Barbados	43.3	0.41	0.04	26.7	0.26	0.02
Jamaica	192.1	1.81	0.18	128.8	1.27	0.13
Leeward Islands	16.2	0.15	0.02	9.8	0.10	0.01
Trinidad & Tobago	261.0	2.46	0.25	259.9	2.56	0.26
Windward Islands	24.9	0.28	0.02	15.9	0.15	0.02
BAHAMA ISLANDS	69.4	0.66	0.07	5.9	0.06	0.00
BERMUDA	54.6	0.52	0.05	23.1	0.23	0.02
BRITISH GUIANA	64.7	0.61	0.06	60.7	0.60	0.06
BRITISH HONDURAS	13.4	0.13	0.01	6.7	0.07	0.01
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	0.7	0.01	0.00	0.2	0.00	0.00
FALKLAND ISLANDS	4.8	0.05	0.00	10.1	0.10	0.01
TOTAL, BRITISH SPHERE ^x	745.1	7.03	0.71	547.8	5.39	0.54
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	939.2	8.86	0.89	712.1	7.01	0.71
SURINAM	45.0	0.42	0.04	40.3	0.40	0.04
TOTAL, DUTCH SPHERE ^x	984.2	9.29	0.93	752.4	7.41	0.75
FRENCH GUIANA	6.7	0.06	0.01	0.9	0.01	0.00
GUADELOUPE	42.0	0.40	0.04	34.8	0.34	0.03
MARTINIQUE	42.7	0.40	0.04	31.3	0.31	0.03
TOTAL, FRENCH SPHERE ^x	91.4	0.86	0.09	67.0	0.66	0.07
TOTAL, ALL DEPENDENCIES ^x	2,663.0	25.14	2.53	1,876.7	18.47	1.87

¹ REPRESENTS NEARLY ALL THE TRADE OF 133 COUNTRIES.

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Statistiques du Commerce Ex-

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CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS

Provisional and/or unofficial estimate.	*
Category not applicable.
Data not available. . . . .	...
Magnitude zero or negligible	—
Magnitude less than half of unit employed.	{ 0 0.0
Population not in accord with later census results	s
Marked break in series (indicated by a vertical bar in the row)	1
Vital rates by year of registration	t
Entries computed for this Abstract	x
Average of a number of year indicated by a dash (e.g., 1952-54)	
Split year or twelve month period other than calendar year indicated by a stroke (e.g., 1956/57)	

Dates, other than year indicated in boxhead:

a	1948	h	1955
b	1949	i	1956
c	1950	j	1957
d	1951	k	1958
e	1952	l	1959
f	1953	m	1960
g	1954		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

	<u>Metric Units</u>	<u>U. S. Equivalent</u>
Length:		
	1 kilometer	0.621370 mile
	1.609347 kilometers	1 mile
Area:		
	1 hectare (10,000 sq. mts.)	2.47104 acres
	0.404687 hectare	1 acre
	1 square kilometer	0.386101 sq. mile
	2.589998 square kilometers	1 square mile
Volume:		
	1 cubic meter	{ 35.31445 cubic feet 1.307943 cubic yards
	0.028317 cubic meter	1 cubic foot
Liquid Measure:		
	1 liter	{ 1.05671 U.S. quarts 0.264178 U.S. gallon
	1 U.S. quart	0.94633 liter
	1 U.S. gallon	3.7853 liters
Weight:		
	1 kilogram (1,000 grams)	{ 35.27396 avdp. ounces 32.15074 Troy ounces 2.204622 avdp. pounds
	0.453592 kilogram	1 avoirdupois pound.
	1 metric ton (1,000 kilograms) . .	{ 1.102311 short tons 0.984206 long tons
	0.907185 metric ton	1 short ton (2,000 lbs.)
	1.016047 metric tons	1 long ton (2,240 lbs.)

CONVENTIONAL EQUIVALENTS

Ship Tonnage:

1 register ton = 100 cubic feet = 2.83 cubic meters
 1 deadweight ton = 1 long ton = 1.016047 metric tons

Rail and Air Traffic:

1 metric ton-kilometer } 0.684943 short ton-mile
 } 0.611556 long ton-mile
 1 short ton-mile 1.459975 ton-kilometers
 1 long ton-mile 1.635172 ton-kilometers

Lumber:

1 cubic meter 220.75 board feet
 1000 board feet 4.53 cubic meters

Agricultural Products:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>No. of Units per Metric Ton</u>
Wheat, Pulses, Root Crops	Bushel (60 lbs.)	36.743
Maize	Bushel (56 lbs.)	39.368
Coffee	Bags (60 kgs./132.28 lbs.)	16.67
(Except in case of El Salvador, with 14.493 bags (69 kgs. or 152.12 lbs.) per metric ton, and of Haiti, with 11.876 bags (84.2 kgs. or 185.63 lbs.) per metric ton.)		
Cotton	Bales, Gross (500 lbs.)	4.409
	Bales, Net (480 lbs.)	4.593
(Except in case of Brazil with 5.55 bales of 397 lbs. per metric ton.)		

Coal Equivalence:

<u>Fuel (Quantity)</u>	<u>Metric Tons of Coal Equivalent</u>
Bituminous Coal Briquettes (1 metric ton) . .	1.00
Lignite Briquettes (1 metric ton)	0.67
Pitch Coal and Black Lignite (1 metric ton) . .	0.67
Lignite and Brown Coal (1 metric ton)	0.33
Coke (1 metric ton)	0.9
Crude Petroleum, Shale Oil (1 metric ton) . .	1.3
Gasoline and Fuel Oil (1 metric ton)	1.5
Natural Gas (1000 cubic meters)	1.33
Manufactured Gas (1,000 cubic meters)	0.6
Refinery Gas (1,000 cubic meters)	1.67
Electric Energy (1,000 kWh)	0.125

OTHER CONVERSIONS

For other conversions used to obtain reasonable standard measures, of international comparability, see appendices to U.N., Statistical Yearbook, F.A.O., Production Yearbook, F.A.O., Yearbook of Forestry Products Statistics, and especially U. N., Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 21, World Weights and Measures, 1955.

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